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"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—Washington.

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CHTTYSEURG, PA. TURBDAY, JANUARY 10, 1339.

PODYN 3. FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.

THE BASE SAMBLE \*The clods of the calley shall be sweet unto him. When, like a shade from Summer's sky, The darkness of this life shall cease-When the unconscious breast shall lie In the still earth's funereal peace: How will the sleeper rest in dust. His clay with kindred chay be blent,-While the free spirit of the just Soars to a brighter element!

There is a tranquilizing thought Commingled with the voiceless grave; Tis with no bitter memories fraught-It echoes not to time's dull wave; Passion and Pride are passed away, And the deep slumberer sinks to rest, Like gilded clouds, when surset's ray Is fading from the unbounded West.

And the hot gusts of kindling wrath, Which lash'd the bosom into storm; They darken not his changeful path, And the knit brow no more deform--The throbbing heart is calm and hush'd, The pulse of Hate is cold and still: And hopes, by sin and sorrow crush'd, Rise not to vex the balfled will!

Thus should it be! He slumbers now Sweet as the cradled infant's rest; No shadows cross that settled brow, On which the unfelt clod is press'd; From the seal'd lid there steals no tear-There is no care the eye to dim; And, in his shroud, reposing there, The vale's dull clod is 'sweet to him!'

Oh, who would wake the sleeper up, To walk earth's gloomy round again: To feel the drops from Sorrow's cup, Rise to the wild and fever'd brain? Far rather, in their lowly bed, Let his pale ashes moulder on-Since the FREE SPIRIT is not dead, But to an endless life hath gone.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

Never treat Religion lightly.-Impress your minds with reverence for all that is sacred. Let no wantonness of youthful spirits, no compliance with the intemperate mirth of others, ever betray you into profane sallies. Besides the guilt which is thereby incurred, nothing gives a more odious appearance of petulance and presumption to youth, than the affectation of treating religion with levity. Instead of being an evidence of superior understanding, it discovers a pert and shallow mind; which, vain of the first smatterings of knowledge, presumes to make light of what the rest of mankind revere. At the same time, you are not to imagine that when exhorted to be religious, you are called upon to be more formal and solemn in your manners than others of the same years; or to erect yourselves into supercilious reprovers of those around you. The spirit of true religion breathes gentleness and affability. It is social, kind, cheerful; far removed from that gloomy and illiberal superstition which clouds the brow, sharpens the temper, defects the spirit, and teaches men to fit themselves for another world, by neglecting the concerns of this. Let your religion, on the contrary, connect preparation for heaven with honorable discharge of the duties of active life. Of such religion, discover, on every proper occasion, that you are not ashamed : but avoid making any unnecessary ostentation of it before the world.—Blair.

The Christian Religion.-How naturally does the season call the mind to the consideration of the blessings attendant upon the dissemination of the Christian religion. It is not uncommon to hear cavillers make the remark, that it has been the cause of more wars and more bloodshed than any other excitement which has pervaded the globe.-How impious is this allegation. How often do we attribute wrongfully to other causes the fruits of our own unguided pussions. If we consider the Christian Religion as a great and powerful revelation for the benefit of mankind, and, without disputing about particular tenets, look into our hearts for a confirmation of this truth, how completely shall we be made sensible of its pervading influence, breathing "peace on earth and good will to men." How utterly opposed to war is its every precept. One of its strongest commands is, to "love God above all, and thy neighbor as thyself." If any man would experience a delight such as can be afforded him by no other creed, no other principle known on earth, let him get his mind into that state in which he can honestly feel that he loves God above all, and his neighbor as himself, for he cannot feel one without experiencing the other. All things in this world, while they will lesnevertheless possess charms unknown? and although he will not place his imp-

good things that are in store for him in a higher and more pure state of existence; his heart will expand in melting gratitude to his Creator, while he will seek for objects on whom to bestow a portion of such of the bounties of Providence as he may possess in abundance .- N. Y. American Advocate.

Compliment to the fair sev.-We are always pleased to see a compliment paid to the sex, and never so much pleased as when it is paid to their religious principles.

Rammohim Roy .- The Miscellancous Repository, edited by Elisha Bates, of the Society of Friends, contains the following extract of a letter from a friend in England, respecting this distinguished individual:-

'Hast thou heard of Rammohun Roy, a converted Brahmin, being in London? Buckingham says, he possesses more learning, he believes, than any man on the face of the globe. He was at Devonshire House Meeting, the 19th of 3d month, at which J. J. G. Wilkinson and Anna Braithwaite, were engaged in testimony, and E. Fry in supplication. After the meeting he spoke nearly as follows :- I did not believe that a woman could have spoken so-but I have heard it-it was the spirit who spoke, I never before understood the scriptures-I hope I shall die in the faith-I speak it now, in the presence of my Creator; I will die in the faith.'

A case was recently decided at Philadelphia, by which one of a party of four persons who had spent the evening at a public house, was compelled to pay the whole bill, his companions having neglected to "pony up" their proportion of the expenses. The case is reported in the Bulletin. The defendant held, that as he had not drank the whole nor ate. the whole that was ordered, but only a fourth part thereof, he was responsible for payment only in the ratio:-

"The judge was of a different opinion. A company assembled at a public house, can be considered by the landlord as only one person, they have joined themselves together, and he has no right to put them asunder, he cannot say to one as he enters, "You may drink," and to another 'You shall not," nor ask any one whether he has money to pay for his reckoning. One may of the political experiment that is now matreat another for what he knows, or he may treat the whole. It is a partnership for that night, and what right has the landlord to inquire who finds the capital?—They are equally accountable to him for the whole debt. It is not enough that one pays his part; he must take care that the whole is paid; that is his concern, not the landlord's. When the partnership dissolves, whether it be at mid-day or at mid-night, every partner is responsible for the debts contracted in the partnership.—If one man breaks a glass, it is nothing to the landlord who broke it: he can charge it to the company, as well as its contents, and they must settle the matter with the individual. One man with money might bring a dozen without, who, being strangers, the landlord is deprived of his property and his remedy. He can take any of the company, and he whom he takes may demand his shares from the rest.

"The defendant declared that he had never heard so much law and good sense in his life, and that the decision and opinion put together, was worth the money it cost him; he would pay the bill with costs, and remember it for his future government."

# OIL FROM CORN.

Mr. Curtis, of this village, recently ascertained, that in the process of distillation, lamp oil, of a very superior quality, could be obtained from corn. It emits a very pure, brilliant light, and does not expend so rapidly as whale oil: and, what is rather singular, there is very little heat in the blaze, in which the finger may be held for several seconds without experiencing any pain.-The quantity of oil from one hundred bushels of corn is about eight gallons. worth ten-hillings per gallon; and the quantity of whiskey not at all decreased by the operation. - Unca Gazette.

The Count de Grasse being wound ed in the knee, with a musket ball, the surgeons made many incisions. Losing patience at last, he asked them why in . The first transmitter Andrews they cut and carved so carelly. "Wa seek for the ball," said they. "Why did you not speak before," said the Count, "I have it in my pocket."

A hint to the Scientary - Speaking. reading about, and singing, are useful sen in value in his estimation, will kinds of exercise, and it is supposed that this is at least one rance of the to him before; indeed, he will then greater longevity of clergy new politic have reached the object of his creation; speakers, teachers in only ensities, and 3ch olinesters; and D., Andrew pleaspiness upon the fleeting traspers of antisposerves, that one reason why wothis life, yet will his affect one be called men acquire less bodily exercise than forth, and his intellectual existence will men, is, that they are in general more j ble him to understand the promise, that tificers, who, from habit, almost always which we all few in clauming the character and complete, but acknowledged; and it is re- by announced as an acknowledged traffic. It eye hath not seen, nor hath it cutered i sing at their work, unintentionally con- of citizens of the United States, we were markable that, after this public acknowledge was affirmed that the natural effect of possess-

into the heart of man to conceive the, tribute much to the preservation of their health .- Henderson on the Preservation of Health.

"CLAY, LIBERTY, AND UNION!"

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATION. FOR PRESIDENT,

RELATEY CLAY, of Ky. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

JOH. V SERGE Q. VI. of Pa ---ee-

ADDRESS OF THE And Republic Convention. TO THE PROPLE OF THE U. STATES.

Fellow Citizens:-The period will soon arrive when you will be called upon to exercise a right, which, of all the independent nations of considerable power on the globe, you alone possess-that of electing, by your own free choice, and from among yourselves, the person who is to be entrusted with the high functions of your Chief Executive Magistrate.-It is sometimes said that it is of little importance what individual is clothed with that character: that a President of the U. States has no great personal influence either for good or evil, and that, in the present prosperous condition of the country, the public affairs would be transacted just about as well under one President as another. Such opinions can only be entertained by persons who have reflected very little on the theory or the practical operation of our Government. The whole course of the public affairs depends, in a very considerable degree, upon the direction which is given to the influence belonging to the office of President. It is no doubt true that the political machine may continue to move on a while with apparent success under very unskilful direction, by the effect of a favorable impulse received at other times; but it is obvious, that if such a state of things continued long, the favorable impulse will be lost, and the principle of prosperity destreyed, perhaps forever. It is generally acknow ledged that the pure and lofty character of Washington contributed more than any other cause to carry our institutions into successful operation, and that the eminent virtues and the acknowledged talents of his successors in the Presidency, have aided very powerfully in sustaining and perfecting the work which he began. It is equally apparent, that if the Chief Magistracy should ever be committed for any great length of time to persons of an opposite character, the condition of the country must undergo, in one way or another, a disastrous, perhaps a fatal revolution.

Such being the importance of the right which you will soon be called upon to exercise, you owe it to yourselves, to your children, to your country, to the cause of humanity, which is so deeply involved in the issue king among us, to exercise it with full and mature deliberation-without any bias from party feeling or more personal advantage. and with a single view to the public good.-You owe this, not only to the interest, but to the honor of the nation. It is important to the preservation of the fair fame which we have already acquired throughout the world, that the seat of Washington, and his successors, should be worthily filled: that persons should be chosen to succeed these illustrious | low. Deficient as the President was known men, who shall be able, like them, to do honor, by their manner of discharging its daties, even to the high office of the President of the United States: that the personal conduct of the head of the Executive Department should be marked, as it always was in former days, with dignity, judgment, good temper, discretion, and moderation; that the youth of our Government should not be sullied by the foul stains of immorality that disfigure the antiquated and corrupt institutions of other counfries, and that our citizens and the world at large should be able to look up to the high places of this Union for examples of public

and private virtue. Under these impressions of the importance of the crisis, a numerous portion of our fellow citizens residing in all parts of the country, and who have acted together in political affairs for some years past, under the name of NATIONAL REPUBLICARS, have directed us to meet together and deliberate upon the course they ought to pursue, and the persons whom they ought to support for the great offices of the Government at the approaching election. In preparing to exercise this deliberate trust, we have been naturally led to take a careful and deliberate survey of the political condition of the country, and of the manner in which the public affairs have been conducted by the present Administration.-This survey has resulted in a full conviction that the public good imperiously requires a change; and in Jeonesing to you as Condidutes for the Presidency and Vice-Presidener the distinguished citizens where makes accompany this address, we have decided it our duty to by before you a conc.-e statement of the principal circumstances which

have led us to this conclusion. No President over enterentan the duties of his offer ander ricomstance more in or the crossed incomings. The country, the dista-Fraudence and to the subity and goes forturn are a not the ter lat there are been prive a redustry were notice to at Learn

ready to forget that our fathers had been clas- quent of his incapacity to execute the duties distinctions. AMERICAN PRINCIPLES had be- nation for a second term. come the common creed of the high-minded in the course which we were then pursuing, and remain, in every thing belonging to character and principles of Government, substantially as we were. This state of things, afforded, of course, the

best evidence that could possibly be had in favor of the administration under which it had grown up. Much of it could be traced directly to the character and opinions of the leading members of that administration. It was, however, under these circumstances, that a vigorous, and, as has been shown by the issue, successful effort was made to effect a change and to place in the Chair of the Chief Magistracy the present incumbent .--On the comparative qualifications of the President and his predecessors, for the high station which they have successively filled. we will not here speak. We cheerfully resign a task so ungrateful in one of its divisions, to the impartial and unshrinking hand of History. Nor will we here enlarge on the means by which the change in question was accomplished-the reckless and persevering calumny, which was constantly pouring forth from hundreds of presses, on the best and the purest men in the nation,-the false pretensions to exclusive republicanism-the factious clamor which was kept up in Congress -the artful combination of conflicting personal and party interests for a common object, and the various other unworthy arts that were brought into action on this occasion. -Suffice it to remark, that the change was effected-in form, at least, -in a legal and constitutional way; and, however justly offensive the circumstances that brought it about, might and must have been to the friends of the last administration, however deficient the present incumbent might have been supposed to be in the qualities most requisite for the station to which he had been raised, it is believed that when he entered on his office, there was no disposition in any portion of the people to commence a premature or factions opposition to his measures. It was alarming enough to prudent and well mean ing men that the Government of the country had fallen into such hands, and far from attempting to perplex or embarrass the administration, they would rather have lent all the aid in their power to carry the country safely through so dangerous a crisis. On the other hand, the military successes of the President had gained him an extensive personal popularity, which would have enabled him, had he known how to turn it to account, to car the Government with extraordinary facility. Under this combination of circumstances, it is believed, that had the public affairs been managed with tolerable prodence and discretion, General Jackson might have gone through his term of official life without a show of opposition, and have been re-elected, had he been so inconsistent as to desire it, by a very unanumous vote.

Nor were the friends of the country with out strong hopes that such a result would folto be in the qualities and accomplishments most essential to a civil magistrate, it was yet anticipated that he might be found to pessess the courtesy, the generous feelings, the high sense of decorum and propriety which form the appropriate ornaments of the military character, and would have secured him from any open offence against the dignity of his office. After the letter to the venerable patriot Monroe, in which he had so emphatically recommended the oblivion of the old party distinctions, it was confidently expected that nothing would be done by himself that should tend to revive them. He had given on several public occasions, opinions on points of administration which-however at the time incorrectly applied-would have served excellently well as guides for his own conduct in office; and it was perhaps not unreasonable to hope that his actions would correspond, in some imperfect degree at least, with his previous professions. I lad this been the case, his administration would have given complete satisfaction to the country. Whether its complete and acknowledged failure has been owing to defects in his own character. or to the influence of evil counsels on his mind and measures, is a point which it is unnecessary, and would be ungrateful, to discuss. We should regret to visit with toosevere censure the last mays of one who, in another and of duty, has done the State much service, and whom nothing but the unprodence of injudicion- friends, or rather the effirst of policical particular who found it consement to make provible name and popularits for their own solush purposes, has preventer tron going down to posterity with a high anotory resocation, and filling an honautha pare am our lustory. We are atther willing to believe that, placed in a situation for which he was by one strongard character to a successful discretify of them from the wholly entity were out by tools, unframes and the natural progress of age, he seted unor and escent which, mosally speaking, beand not well control. However this may bes at the contract that the expectations and to ay a white a contract of the age that the Open disprovide a member of the error seal has administration, have been somethy disappointed. remain and Agriculture was reported to be a first new feet and the action more compare ing reading a properties. The present of the formand the statement of a mass presently of a feet of the contribution of the contribution of the first term to be a line of the out without the or

sed as Republicans and Federalists. The of his office, through agents appointed by name of American had, by a sort of common himself, even to his own satisfaction, he should consent, taken the place of all other political | deem it expedient to offer his services to the

The first official act of the President indiand patriotic adherents of all the parties. In cated, in a striking and painful manner, in a word, the best friends of the country had thow small a degree any favorable anticipalittle more to wish or hope, in regard to our tions that might have been formed of his conpolitical situation, than that we might proceed | duet were likely to be realized. We allude to his Inaugural Address to the People, in which he levelled against the administration of his predecessor a sweeping charge of incapacity and corruption. A charge of incapacity to conduct the civil affairs of the country, preferred by Andrew Jackson against such men as Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, and their distinguished colleagues in office, was of course merely ludicrous; but the imputation of corruption was of a more serious character. Had there been the least foundation for it in fact, it is obvious that the last person who ought to have made it his business to denounce it to the public was the President of the United States, who has no other constitutional agency in regard to such offences but the power of pardon. The indecorum of this denunciation was hardly less glaring than its essential injustice, and can only be paralleled by that of the subsequent denunciation of the same administration, on the same authority, to a foreign government.

This proceeding awakened in the mind of every good citizen very painful forebodings as to the consequences which were to follow upon such a commencement.

These forebodings were too soon realized. The next act of the Administration was a general removal of such of the public agents as were not recommended by attachment to the person or party of the President. The extent to which this system was carried is strikingly evinced by the fact, that within a month after the imaguration of Gen. Jackson, more persons were removed from office than during the whole forty years that had clapsed since the adoption of the Constitution. The motive which led to this policy is illustrated by the fact, that it was applied principally in States where the majority of the people were opposed to the Administration, while in the others there were comparatively few removals. Such was the practical comment on the text of the Inaugural Address which denounced the preceding Administration as having brought the patronage of the Government into conflict with the purity of elections. The Foreign Ministers were abruptly recalled at large expense to the country, in some instances before they had reached their destination, and in all, without the observation of the common forms of civility towards them, or the Governments near which they were accredited. Among the victims of proscription at home were some of the most respectable and interesting per-sons in the community-veterans who, fighting the battles of the war of independence, had been placed by the justice of the Government in the offices they held, and were now rudely thrust out of them to endure, at an advanced age, the miseries of actual want, as a reward for the devotion of their whole lives to the public service. This was not all. This universal prescription, taken in connection with the tenor of the Inaugural Address, amounted to a charge of universal corruption. Common justice required that the individuals against whom such a charge was brought should have opportunity to defend themselves. None was given. No enquiry was ordered. No specifications were made. No examination was had. When a public servant of unblemished character, now a member of Congress, demanded of the late Secretary of State an explanation of this implied charge of corruption, under which he had been removed from his place as a Clerk in the Department of State, he was coolly informed that no harm was meant, and that no explanation would be given. Even this was not the worst. Attempts were made in more than one instance, under pretext of a stricter control of the public accounts, to deprive these victims of persecution of the scanty remnant of their means of subsistence. A public servant of most respectable character and venerable years, was not only removed & thrown upon the world, at the age of more than eighty, but actually had his furniture seized, under a Treasury warrant of distress, upon a false pretence of peculation, at a time when, as appears from a subsequent decree of the competent tribunal, the United States owed him more than twelve thousand dollars. Other cases occurred of a precisely similar character. Can there possibly be any thing behind more revolting than this! There is, In the case of the Assistant Postmaster General, there is too much reason to fear that there occurred in the Post Office Department an actual alteration of the public accounts, for the party so of fixing, upon that most meritorious public servant, the blame of some supposed universation in office, which had really been committed by his successor. We cannot but hope, for the honor of the country, that some explanation will ver be given of this transactien, can stent with the probity of the individuals at the head of the Post Office.

The in-tory of the administration of civilized Covernment-presents no parallel to this were. Hury of the partitions of Gen. Jacksen have shrunk from the rask of defending it and taken refuge in a held desiral of the fact. Public writers of some respectability did not scriple to direction that there had been no removolume recount of sourced opinions, as if-to needle adult and he go weed's Roman historon-they then it they could blot out the recent of the area of the the memory of the through the section for the last case to the vote a first of the fighting the fighting the section where the charge of and survival of a tollowings the President pretried become in the principle of rotaingraging was because the entry of experience to the land by a wave from magnetic effecting to suppose that the core of the mass and the parties of the mass and decrease an advantage from emthe and the randomy and playing new agents as fast as the old ones acand a single magazine Propose in parties of a notice Count under coronneline families, by experience, the capacity for peris term on her y more of the certains and go where serviced as the control that had to before the continues with analyty and success. true of the country, had to e go at more far not with another time - of the countral True contract whench happined to practice in tre has a gent mer ander the equation of were. The years of assellment of the private life, wend to thought to argue a dotime, to growing property a factorious Connected and statement we have agree of impendence equivalent, in its effects, and the judic, is and moral could at if the functioner, that the florate of the administ to assumity, and would inductively ruin the give to him a delight which whi eng- loquacious. Hence those sedentary ar- Government. In the projector and passage trained of Gen. Lackson was not only signal, most presperous establishments—was grave-

COMMUNICATED FOR THE "SENTINEL."

### Military Meeling.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division P. M. held at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 24th Dec. 1831: Capt. JAMES BELL, was called to the Chair, and Capt. Robert M'KINNEY and Quarter-Master J. B. Danner appointed Secretaries.

The object of meeting being stated-On motion-Major A. G. Miller, Maj. II. Myers, Capt. G. Cownover, Capt. Kerr, and Capt. Ash, were appointed a committee to draft an Address and Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting-who reported

the following, which were unanimously a-

dopted :--The proper organization and discipline of the Militia of this Commonwealth, is a subject of great importance, and by no means free from difficulty-As a means of defence, the Militia are depended upon : which renders it necessary that their organization and discipline should, if possible, equal their importance. In a Republic like this, where the Government is directed by the Sovereign People; where "the right of the citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves and the State, shall not be questioned;" where "no standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the legislature;" where the right of suffrage, and the benefits of government, are equally enjoyed by all: it is right and proper that every citizen should contribute to the general defence. For this reason, the Constitution requires that "The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed and disciplined for its defence;" but how they are to be "armed and disciplined," is to be provided by law .-The Legislature has the control and direction of this subject. Since the adoption of our Constitution, many successive laws for "the regulation of the militia," have been enacted; and it is much to be regretted, that defects have existed either in these laws, or in their administration, until public confidence is impaired in the efficacy of the Mili-

tia as a means of defence. That these defects have not originated with the Militia themselves, their patribtism and valor exhibit abundant proof. The history of our country is a fair record of the valor, the patriotism, and the achievements of the Militia engaged in our revolutionary struggle; of their energy and effect in the battles on our Northern frontier; of the alacrity with which they rallied around the standard of their country, when a foreign foe attempted to invade our shores: and of their noble defeace of the City of New-Orleans. But, however patriotic and brave they may be. they have no inducements nor advantages "in these peaceful times," to become soldiers. They are compelled by law to assemble for parade, once in each year by companies, and once by battalions or regiments; and when so assembled, they are without the means of instruction, or the time to procure it; without the dress or appearance of soldiers, and, in many instances, even without arms. Therefore it cannot be correctly said, that the Enrolled Militia are "armed and disciplined." They know not, from experience, what discipline is-nor are they now provided by law with arms of any kind. In these particulars, the present system is certainly defective; and we might add, it is the cause of much unnecessary trouble and inconvenience and injury to the individual-of prejudice to moralityof disrepute to the military scienceand of excessive burden to the govern

It is not the desire of this Commit tee to have the Militia System abandoned-for it is a wise maxim, "In time of peace, prepare for war;" but some modification might be made, conform able with the requisitions of the Constitution, and advantageous to the community. If some provision were made by law, to abolish the Battalion or Regimental trainings of the Militia-and in lieu thereof, have the commissioned and non-commissioned Officers of each Brigade or Regiment to encamp once in each year, according to the rules and regulations of war, under strict duty for a limited time, information would be received by them, which would be imparted to their respective companies at their company parade. The Militia, in this way, would be as perfectly organized and armed as at the present -they could be enrolled, classed and numbered—the nature of their arms would be as satisfactorily returned, and their discipline more perfect.

Under the present laws for the "regulation of the Militia," more encour agement is extended to the Volunteer system. Many patriotic and brave men have been induced to enrol themselves in Volunteer companies, under a pledge be exonerated from military duty, unless in time of war. But this is not sufficient encouragement; and for want of it, this system, and the only one of any consequence, must languish. This system has the favorable feelings of the public. The Volunteers are emphatically the Citizen Soldiers of our conntry; and are depended upon, in the first instance, as a means of defence in times of danger from abroad, and of protection against insurrections at home -Much depends upon them; and for this reason they should be encouraged -But, however attentive they may be to ter article at a reduced price.

their duty as soldiers, when on parade; and however ap; they may be to learn, and their officers to instruct, yet they have not sufficient means to acquire competent information. If some compensation were allowed, to defray the expenses of Volunteer Companies and Battaliors, and to enable them to provide more complete uniform, and periodical encampments were requiredample encouragement would be render ed, to induce men to volunteer in defence of their country, and in support of their country's laws. By an annual encampment discipline would be enforced, the relative duties of officers and soldiers would be better known, and their instructions in the military sciaice more perfect

If it should be objected, that this plan would be expensive to individuals, and burdensome to government, it might be answered, that if a small sum could not be collected from the enrolled militia, in lieu of their battalion and regimental days of training, it would not cost the government more than the expenses of the present system, and would be productive of more good.

As the object of this meeting is to take into consideration the propriety of electing Delegates to the proposed Military Convention, to be held at Harris burg on the second day of Jan. nextthis Committee take pleasure in recommending said Convention : as, by a convention of individuals experienced in military affairs, assembled from different parts of the State, the defects of the present system can be more easily ascertained, and a remedy more amply suggested.

We have, probably, entered into this subject more fully than was desirable at this time; but a disposition to lend our aid in correcting the present system, and to direct the attention of Delegates (if it should please this meeting to elect) to the subject, form our only excuse. We therefore conclude, by suggesting for the consideration of the

meeting the following Resolutions:--Resolved, That it is right and proper to elect Delegates to a Military Convention to be held at Harrisburg, on the 2d day of January next, to take into consideration the defects in the present Aillitia system of this commonwealth-and to suggest such improvement therein as can be made consistently with the requisites of the constitution.

Resolved, That, taking into consideration the importance of this subject, and as this Brigade comprises part of York county, that the number of Delegates be four.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the members sitting in the convention in Military

When the following persons were duly elected Delegates to the said Convention-Col. Michael C. Clarkson, Maj. Andrew G. Mil-Sanders—with power to supply vacancies.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Chairman. ROBERT MCKINNEY, | Secretaries. JOEL B. DANNER,

The Miners' Journal has the following:---The following calculation, exhibiting the saving in the use of Anthracite coal in the place of wood in the manufacturing of hats, is the result of information obtained from several persons engaged in this business at Reading, who have adopted the former fuel, and may be relied upon: 3 pecks of coal is sufficient to keep boiling throughout the day a hatter's kettle, requiring six hands. This is equal to 44 bushels per week. The quantity of wood consumed in the same operation per week, is one cord. This fuel requires one hand to be constantly employed at the fire alone, only three hands being at the same time enabled to work at the kettle, connected with the business. Thus one ton of authracite coal would be equal to at least six cords of wood, and at the same time furnish employment to double the number of workmen, as well as to save the unprofitable labor of one hand in the manufacturing of hats. The greater uniformity in heat obtained by burning this fuel is said to be another very important advantage in this business, as the coloring is liable to injury from a variation.

Cold.—We have been informed, says the Laucaster Examiner, that six of the drivers connected with stage lines run-; ning from this city, have been disabled: within the past week, by the severity of the weather, and are suffering from frost-bitten limbs and other injuries.

The Boston Evening Gazette states that more deaths took place the last week, in that city, than have occurred in any one week for the last 20 years.

Sagacity - The Caroline, from Cal culta, recently wrecked near the mouth of the Delaware, had on board an Elephant. After the vessel was abandoned, she was hailed from the beach, and the elephant, conscious of being the only that on seven years' service they shall living thing on board, answered by a tremendous noise. This sagarious animal was afterwards launched in the surf, and reached the shore alive.

It is estimated that the annual manufacture of hats in this country, amounts to 10.500,000 dollars—that the business employs 18,000 persons, viz: 15,000 men and boys, and 3000 females, whose total wages are computed at \$4,200,000 a year, which is about \$240 for each person; and that the whole number of persons subsisted by the business is from 50 to 60.000, while in consequence of the thorough establishment of the manufacture by the pro- Just received & for Sale at the Drug Store you may attend if you think proper. tection, the consumer is furnished with a bet-

PUBLIC SALE.

N pursuance of the last will and testament of MARY KNIGHT, deceased. will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Monday the 9th day of January next, on the premises,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, A dams county, adjoining lands of Benja min Whisler, Samuel Spangler and Wilhelmas Houghtelin, containing 9 Acres 55 Perches and allowance-on

which is erected a 1½ story Log House, and Log Stable; a spring of water

convenient to the house; a young Or chard; a proportion of Woodland .-An indisputable title will be given. Will be Exposed to Public Sale, at the

same time and place, the

#### Personal Property of said deceased, viz.

A Cow. Sheep, Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, a ten-plate Stove and Pipe. Tables, Chairs, a case of Drawers, and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

G. COWNOVER, Extr.

In the Real Property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

### PUBLIC SALE.

N pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county. Will be Exposed to Public Sale, or Monday the 234 of January next, at the Court house in the borough of Gettys-

#### A Tract of Land.

Situate in Comberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William MPherson, the heirs of John Sweney, deceased, the heirs of J. M. Conaughy deceased, and others, containing

233 AGRES, more or less, on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded

Dwelling-house,

a Log Barn, a good well of water, and an Orchard. There is a good propor tion of excellent Woodland, and fine Meadow.

> ---ALSO--At the same time and place,



## A Tract of unimproved Land,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Dennis Meler, Maj. Elisha Garretson, and Maj. Jacob Guire, John Robinson and others, containing NINETY ACRES, more or less -To be sold as the Estate of WM. HAMILTON, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

JESSE HAMILTON, Admirs

By the Court, JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

# FRESH ASSORTMENT Grads.

PAU CHET-

DANNES & ZIEGLER. RE receiving and opening a SE A RE receiving and opening a condition of Goods this

Fall, comprising every article of DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES.

# H.JRDW.LRE, China, Glass & Queens-ware,]

LEGHORN, STRAW, GIMP. NAVARINO, DUNSTABLE AND ORLEANS BONNETS,

# Fur and Hair Caps,

which are to be sold as low as any man can sell. Grateful for past favors, they their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Exsolicit a continuance of the same.

Genvsburg, Nov. 28.

#### Potter's EXE-WATER, For the cure of Sore, or Inflamed Eyes. Ma Porren :

Sir-1 take pleasure to bear testimony to the excellent effects of your Eye Water .-I'we cases occurred in my family, viz my wife and son, who were both troubled with very weak eyes; and by its operation on a person in my employ. I was induced to a 111al, which, I am happy to say, has realized my anticipations; and I believe it to be a tentely of intrinsic ment in the cure of sore eyes. Your's, with respect.

S. MARSHALL. Fifth, near Chesunt-street.

Moore's Mills, Del. Co. Pa. May 4, 1830 Ma. W. Poitra:

Dear Sir-For several months my eyes were is such a diseased condition that I could bard Various washes and remedies were tried, but did no good until Mr. D Conner furnished me with some of your Eye-Water which in 48 hours removed all pain, and every vestige of inflammation. My family have all been afflicted in the same way, and similar results have always followed the use of your Your obedient servant, s wlaughlin.

POTTER'S

#### Oxygenated Anti-Febrifuge, For the cure of Intermitting Fever or Fever and dane

It does not contain a particle of any mineral sub-tance whatever, but is strictly and purely regetable. Certificates of cures, and printed directions for taking the medicine, accompany each bottle.

of Dr. J. GILBERT, Gellysburg. Nov. 15.

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 21st day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg. the following REAL ESTATE, viz.

#### A Tract of Land,

In Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Kugler, Abraham Zell and others, containing 14 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story Log Dwelling-house, Log Shop, a Barn. part log and part frame, with an Orchard.—ALSO,

A LOT OF WOODLAND, In Germ ny township, Ad-

ams county, adjoining lands of John Zell and others, containing One Acre. more or less - Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Susanna Kuntz. -ALSO-

### A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Munimasburg, Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lot of Christian Harshey, fronting on Baltimore-street, and known on the general plan of said town by No. 7, contain ing 4 of an acre, more or less - Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Henry Keiler. -ALSO-

### A Tract of Land,

Situate in Laberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jas. Moore James Maginly and others, containing Sixty Acres, more or less, on which are erected a

間間 1½ story Log Dwellinghouse and Double Log Barn, with an Orchard -Seized and taken in execu tion as the Estate of Hugh Bigham. -ALSO-

In pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 20th day of Janu ary next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

### A Tract of Land,

Situate in Latimore township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Myers. John Chronister and others, containing Seventy-eight Acres, more or less, on which are erected a 1½ story Log Dwelling

house, Double Log Barn, and well of water; a one-story Log Tenant house, and Log Stable.-Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Isaac Everett. WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

heriff's-Office, Gettys- { burg, Dec 27, 1831. }

# PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. John Reed, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Over and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for tablishment in the United States. the trial of all capital and other offen ders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM M'CLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Over and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery. for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams-have issued their precept, bearing date the 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Over and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 23d day of January next-

Notice is hereby Given To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with aminations, and other Remembrances. to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done -and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just

Dated at Gettysburg, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1831.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

#### NOTICE. PEORGE KERR & ANDREW G. MIL-

ILER Assignees of PETER BEI SEL, under a deed of voluntary assignment, have presented to the Court and filed their several Accounts in this Ofhee for settlement and confirmation, at the next Court of Common Pleas of A dams county, to be held at Gettysburg on Wednesday the 25th day of January G WELSH, Prothly.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettys ? burg, Dec. 26, 1851.

#### To my Creditors. FINARE NOTICE, that I have ap-

plied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county. for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed Monday the 23d of Janunry next, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where JOHN TANEY.

out | Dec. 27.

# BLACKSMITHS

WANTED. MIE Subscribers wish to employ a few good BLACKSMITHS at their Cutlery Manufactory, Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland

-to whom good wages and constant employment will be given. JOHNSTON, PRICE & Co.

Dec. 27. Stop the Thicf & Runaway!

\$100 REWARD.

\*IAS Stolen from the stable of Martin Eichelberger, on Saturday the 26th of November, 1831,

A Blood Bay Horse, handsomely made, good car-riage & action, with a large hald and two hind feet white, black

mane and tail, about 10 years old.

Said horse was taken by my boy LOYD, who absconded from me the same evening, and was seen at the residence of said Eichelberger. Loyd is a bright Mulatto or Mustee, about 5 feet 2 inches high, looks at first sight to be a stout boy, but is broad across the shoulders, black and a bushy head of hair, when spoken to he is quick of apprehension, speaks very rapidly, walks stooped or bent forward when travelling; he is young, about 18 years of age; had on when he left home, a small white broad beim hat, well worn; light drab coat and pantaloons, well worn, of domestic make-nevertheless he might have changed his coat for a blue or black one, which he had; had on a new pair of coarse double-soaled shoes, well nailed, and a red flannel rounda-

I will give the above Reward for said Boy and Horse, if secured so that I may get them again, or seventy-five dollars for the boy, and twenty-five for the horse. All letters will be duly attended to if directed to me, Double Pipe-creek, Frederick county, Md.

DANIEL M. KEMP.

Dec. 6.

#### PLATING Establishment, GETTYSBURG, PA.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

J. B. DANNER. ROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following

#### Articles, viz.: BITS, STIRRUPS, Coach and Gig Mounting,

Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles, BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,

WINKERS & PADS,

#### Top and Trace Finishers, CEFRENCIEO

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns. He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done hereto-

fore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Es-\* All orders from a distance shall

be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6.



 $COUGH\ DKOPS,$ 

Indian Specific, For the prevention is and cure of Coughs. Colds.Asthmas.Consumplions, Spitting of Blood,&diseases of the Breast & Lungs.

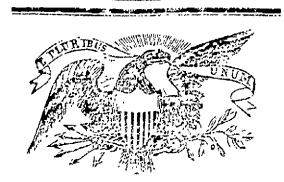
R. CLARKSON FREEMAN, the proprietor of this Specific, resided upwards of four years among the different tribes of North-American Indians; and with unwearied diligence used every means in his power to acquire a knowledge of the different remedies sued by them, for the cure of their sick and wounded; & more particularly of those which they take to prevent and cure consumptions, and complaints of the breast and lungs. He observed the Indians were subject to numerous and similar complaints to those of the white people; and from their mode of living, and being exposed to the inclemency of all weathers, many of their complaints were more complicated and violent. Although many of their diseases were of such a nature as would with people in a civilized state have terminated in confirmed consumptions; vet, during all the time he was with them, he did not hear of one who died of a consumption. So happy are they in their knowledge of remedies, and so certain of their effects, when in time applied, that it may be said, "a true consumption is a disease never known or heard of among them?" The truth of this observation must be corroborated by all who have had the opportunity of becoming sequanted with these people. It may then be asked, why are they exempt from these complaints? The reason is obsions: because they immediately seek for rebelland prevent those complaints, which inscasible undermine the constitution, & bring on incutable consump-

Bills of directions accompany each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases; also particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct themselves through every stage until health is restored for sam and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompamed with the most powerful and useful nedicines, if his directions are not faithfully ad-

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before the proper authorities in the city of Lancaster, all completely onted of the most desperate cases of Consumption; some of which are detailed in the bill-accompanying the bottles. TFor sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,

3t | Druggist, Gettysburg.

WALLES Y WAS DEPRESENTED OF



# adami din gunun.

Gellysburg. Beer. 14.

We have given, this week, part of the Address of the National Republican Convention to the People of the U. States, and shall conclude it in our next. It is calmly but cogently written, and we recommend a careful perusal of it to our readers.

The Legislature of Georgia has adjourned. after a very stormy session. Amongst the acts passed, is one providing for the immediate survey and occupancy of the Cherokee lands! The crisis has approached! We shall soon see, whether the Executive of the U. States will protect these unfortunate Cherokees-or whether solemn treaties and plighted faith are but "as chaff before the

The Military Convention which met at Harrisburg, on the 2d inst. adjourned on Thursday evening last-after the adoption of the following recommendations, upon the subject of the Militia System, to the Legisla-

That the citizens of this commonwealth ought to be divided into two classes.

That all such citizens that will uniform themselves voluntarily according to law, ought to compose the first class, and be called the active militia; and that all such citizens between the ages of 21 and 45 who will not equip themselves, shall be called the second class, and pay a certain sum in lieu thereof, for the encouragement of the volunteers, and of the first class of militia.

That the first class only ought to be subject to drill or duty in the time of peace.

That all militia trainings not in uniforms, should be abolished, and that the second class ought not to be required to do military duty, except when called forth to execute the laws, to suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

That the first class be furnished with arms and accoutrements, camp equipage, music, powder, and five days rations in each year. and be required to encamp for instruction three successive days in each year.

The militia shall be enrolled as required by law by the proper officers, and every enrolled militia man of the second class, (except minors) should annually pay the sum of one dollar, to be collected as the county rates and levies are now by law collected, and paid into the treasury of this commonwealth.

The second class should have such officers ed officers in each Brigade or Regiment, shall assemble annually, at such place, as may be fixed upon by the commanding officer of such Brigade or Regiment for inspection and drill for three days in succession, for which attendance and service, they should be allowed one dollar per day each, to be paid out of the fund created as aforesaid. dollars per day should be allow-

ed to each Brigade or Regiment for the pay of musicians during such annual parade: should they desire it, a sufficient quantity of camp equipage to be furnished each Brigade or Regiment for the acquirement of a knowledge of camp duty. At such parades the officers may, by ballot, select from their number the individual who shall act as the instructing officer. The officers of Volunteers to drill in the same manner in Brigade or Regiment of Volunteers; if there be no such Brigade or Regiment, then to be joined in the drill with the militia officers. Volunteers to have the right to make their own by-laws, and manage their own funds.

The first class to be subject at all times to the requisitions of the state Executive, in compliance with the provisions of the consti-

That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to Congress, to be signed by the President, Vice-President and Secretaries. in behalf of this body, asking a revision of the militia laws of the United States.

That the proceedings of this convention be recommended to the early and serious attention of the Legislature; with that view, that the officers of the convention lay before them, an authenticated copy of the Journal.

The following resolution, relative to the first division, was also adopted:

Resolved. That this convention, in consequence of the peculiar, and opposed situation of the city of Philadelphia, recommend to the consideration of the Legislature, the propriety of such a variation in the general law, as will permit the establishment in the district, now composed of the city and county of Philadelphia, of one division of Volunteers, and granting for the purposes of supporting the same, all the fines imposed and collected from the first and second class, within the said Dis-

The Officers of the Convention were J. B. Alexander, of Westmoreland, President-W. B. Mitchell, of Perry, J. Downy, of Laucaster, W. Foolke, of Cumberland, and A. Price, of Delau are, Vice-Presidents--W. S. Franklin, of Harrishurg, and S. Torbert, of Bucks, Secretories. Above 100 Delegates

encomponent for its own instruction.

# FOREIGN NEWS,

Arrivals at New-York bring Livertool advices to the 17th November, melasice. ENGLAND.

ministers had prevailed for several days, the lorrs so as to place them on an equality contradicted by the Courser. The indecision with officers of similar rank in the arin the policy of the ministry had, it was my, which was also agreed to. Mr. thought strengthed the opposition. The Drayton likewise introduced a bill. hope of passing the reform but by conversions armong the lords, is admitted by that paper to be fallacious-twelve being the largest num- (crease the pay of at morers in the army her of changes in favor of it, and there being of the United States, which was read Purce or four that formerly supported the bill twice and committed to a Committee who will now oppose it. Further delay in of the Whole on the State of the Union. souri, during the year, is 6,449,050 pounds. children.

the creation of new peers, with a view of car-

rving the measure, is condemned. The alarm about the cholera had greatly subsided, although there has been an increase of cases at Sunderland, and one had present ed itself at Newcastle-it being considered generally to be of domestic, and not foreign origin: though the London Courier has no hesitation in pronouncing it the Asiatic cholera, modified and changed by the climate of

Mr. O'Connell had proposed to form a grand national union, with a view of giving effect to the expression of opinion on political sub-

The peerage bill had not yet been presented to the house of peers. Its passage in that body was doubted, unless new peers were created, which project presented serious difficulties. A debate recently occurred in the chamber of deputies on the subject of ministers having received the sons of marshal New

into the French army, from a foreign service. The propriety of which measure was conceded by the chambers. The minister of marine had despatched telegraphic information to all the sea-ports, directing the most rigid quarantine to be enfor-

ced upon all vessels coming from England, to avoid the introduction of the cholera. BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

Some uneasiness was felt in consequence of the continued silence of the king of Holland upon the subject of the approval of the treaty between these two powers, and a report that he had appealed to the emperor of Russia—i was, however, thought that he would ultimately accede to the terms of the treaty.

SPAIN.

There had been some movements in the army of Spain, which had given rise to active speculations among the political circles of Paris, as to the objects of Ferdinaud.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

There is nothing from these countries, except the official report of prince Paskewitsch, of the storming and capture of Warsaw. The whole loss of the Russian army is computed at 3.000 killed, including 63 officers, and 7,500 wounded, including 445 officers.

TURKEY. There had been an extraordinary phenomenon in Constantinople. After an uncommonly sultry night, threatening clouds rose about six in the morning of the 5th of October in the horizon to the south west, and a noise between thunder and tempest was heard, and yet not to be compared with either-it increased every moment, and the inhabitants, roused from their sleep, awaited with anxious expectation, the issue of this threatening phenomenon-lumps of ice soon fell, as large as a man's foot, falling first singly, and then like a shower of stones, which destroyed everything that they came in cortact with. Some of these were picked up an hour afterwards, which weighed above a

This dreadful storm passed over Constantinople and along the Bosphorus, over Therapia, Bujukdere, and Belgrade, and the fairest, nay, the only hope of this beautiful and fertile tract, the vintage, just commenced. was destroyed in a day. Animals of all kinds, as may be necestary; and all the commission- killed: an innumerable quantity are wound- cause, shall fail to support it. ed, and the damage done to the houses is incalculable. Besides that, scarcely a window has escaped in all the country. The force of the falling masses of ice was so great that they broke to atoms all the tiles on the roofs, and shattered, like musket balls, planks half an inch thick. Since that day the rain has not ceased to pour down in torrents, and, from the slight way in which the houses are built. almost wholly consisting of windows, and with very flat roofs that have nothing to keep off the wet besides tiles, innumerable families are not much more comfortable than in

# Washington, Jan. 4.

We understand that the nomination of Gov. Cass, as Secretary of War, was confirmed, by the unanimous vote of the Senate, on Friday last.

We learn also that yesterday the following appointments, by the President of the U. States, were confirmed by the Senate, viz:

Francis Baylies, of Massachusetts, to be Charge des Affaires to Buenos Ayres, vice Mr. Forbes, deceased.

John Nelson, of Maryland, to be Charge des Affaires to Naples.-Nat

January 5.

We learn that the nomination by the President of the United States, of Jas. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, to be Minister Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary to Russia, was yesterday confirmed by the Senate. We learn further, that the nomination of M.  $D_{\Lambda}$ . vezac, to be Charge des Affairs to the Netherlands, was confirmed by the Senate on Tuesday.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton, on leave, introduced a bill to reduce the duty on Indian blankets and other Indian goods, which was read and ordered to a second reading. After the presentation of petitions, and second trict. Provided, that no claim be made by treadings of the bills, the bill providing the said division, on the General Fund, and for the settlement of the claims of certhat it shall determine the number of days of tain States for the interest on advances made by them to the United States, during the late war, was ordered to a sec-

ond reading. In the House of Representatives, a mong the resolutions introduced, was one by Mr. Davis, of South Carolina. calling on the Committee on Foreign Relations to enquire into the expediency of reducing the number of our Ministers resident abroad, above the rank of Charge d'Affairs, to three, viz: 19 England, France, and Russia. It was adopted, on a division, by a vote ofeyes 89. Mr. Drayton submitted a resolution on the subject of increasing Rumors of an intended resignation of the the pay and emoluments of naval offifrom the Military Committee, to inThe resolution of Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, was, together with the amendments, laid upon the table. on motion of Mr. Wickliffe. The remainder of the sitting was occupied in the consideration of private bills.

January 5. In the Schate, yesterday, a number of private bills were passed, and others matured.—The bill providing for the final settlement of claims for interest on advances made during the late war, by the several States to the United States, was passed. Mr. Benron's bill to reduce the duties on Indian Blankets and other Indian goods, having received two readings, Mr. BENTON moved its reference to the Committee on Finance. After some discussion. this motion was lost; Ayes 17, Noes 25. Mr. Diekerson's motion to refer it to the Committee on Manufactures prevailed by a vote of 25 to 18. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business. The Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Drayron, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill making further provision for the Military Academy at West Point. A bill to add a part of the Southern to the Northern District of the State of Alabama, was passed. A discussion of some length took place upon a motion to recommit to the Committee on Claims, the bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, providing for the adjustment of the claims of the State of South Carolina against the U. States, in which Messes. Adams, McDuffie, Speight, E. EVERETT, BURGES, &c. took a part. The motion to recommit was lost by a large majority, and the House adjourned without taking the question on the amendment to the bill reported by the it concludes the publication of the Bal committee of the Whole.

The Tariff—It will be seen that on Mr. Benton's resolution about alum salt, a brief, but decided debate took place, and the reference of the resolution clearly shows the state of feeling in the Schate. Because of some things that have been stated, we quote the following from the National Gazette-

"Mr. Clay 'came out' decidedly and manfully respecting the American System. He culogised it in warm terms, is determined otherwise, and the polit and stated, that on a suitable occasion, he would detail its advantages. His plan of action is one of compromise, as to particular points but of unequivocal support of the principle of protection." On the latter point, we well know

that Mr. Clay will yield nothing-except to the will of the majority. He tive Free-masonry, we never can conhas no desire to to "nullify" that—if ar- sent to pursue a course that may have and even some persons, are said to have been gument and the rightfulness of the a tendency to augment the influence of

The direction given by the senate to Mr. Benton's blanker-bill, leaves | ter mature deliberation, and candidly not the shadow of a doubt as to the course which that body will pursue; jections of the friends of Mr. Wirt, conshewing a settled determination not to sacrifice the principle of protection to manufactures, and in that view is highly interesting -Niles' Register.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5. State Legislature.—In the Senate. January 3d, at 10 A. M. the Speaker took the chair, but a sufficient number of members to constitute a quorum not

appearing, adjourned till to-morrow. ry of the Commonwealth delivered a message from the Governor, commu nicating a report of the canal commis sioners, relative to the exhaustion o the funds appropriated for the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail Road; 500 copies whereof in English, and 300 in German, were, on motion of Mr. Packer, ordered to be printed. A letter was received from a committee of the military convention, sitting in this town, inviting the members of the Senate to seats within the bar of that Convention. Mr. Morris offered a resolution, direct ing the clerk to purchase two copies of the Pennsylvania Blackstone; which was agreed to. Mr. Ringland offered a resolution, inviting the officers and members of the military convention now sitting in this town, to seats within the Bar of the Senate, which was unanimously agreed to

In the House, January 3d, at 10 A. M. the Speaker took the chair, but a majority of the whole number of meinbers not being present, adjourned till

On the 4th, a quorum of members appeared in their scats. A great number of petitions were presented, and a mong them one from Schuylkill county, for the incorporation of the York & Maryland line rail-road company; a letter was received from a committee of the military convention, now sitting in this town, inviting the members of the House to take seats within the bar of the Convention. The bill to incorporate the York and Maryland line railroad company, was considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Folton in the chair; and on motion of Mr. Donnel township aged 43 years. the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again. Several other bills were considered in committee of the whole Mr. Puler offered a resolution, about the law of bail, which was adopted.-Mr. Vansant offered a resolution, inviting the officers and members of the county Military Convention, to seats within the bar of the House, which was unant- Pa. Mrs. Agues Horner, reliet of hir. Rolemously adopted.

States lead names, at Fever river and Missumongst whom were 2 great great grand

A letter from Richmond, Va. mentions that Mrs. Marshall, wife of Chief Justice Marshall, died on Christmas day. Judge Marshall and his lady had lived together forty-nine years .- U. S. Gazette.

HAGERS-TOWN, Jan. 5. Negro Belsy, who was convicted of Infanticide at the last term of Washington County Court, and sentenced to be hanged, has had her sentence commuted. She is to be transported.

GEORGE HOWARD, Esq. the present acting Governor of Maryland, was on Monday week, elected Governor for the ensuing year. The votes were

For George Howard, For Nicholas Brewer, Blank, 13

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Dec. 31. Remarkable Mortality of aged People. –Up to yesterday, the 30th December, thirty-one deaths have occurred in this town since the month commenced.-The average age of treenty of these is sevenly-one years. Although no particular epidemic has prevailed to any extent in our town the past year, we understand that more deaths have occur red than on any previous year of the present century of which a record has been kept: probably not far from 180. The whole number of deaths in this town in 1830 was only 84.

The Morristown (New Jersey) Pal ladium, a respectably conducted and well established paper, took an early and decided stand for Anti-Masonry, and of course for Anti-Masons as candidates for office-this ground was pertinaciously maintained until last week-wher timore National Republican Conven tion Address, with some appropriate remarks, and the following declaration: "Many of the substantial supporters

of this press will, no doubt, be disappointed in the decision of the Convention-indulging the hope that the opposition to the present two-penny and imbecile administration would be concentrated on the distinguished individual who received the nomination of the An ti-Musous some months since. But it ical influence of this State will go for Clay-the Constitution-the American System-"and the supremacy of the laws -or for "Old Hickory," and the conse quent continuance of the abuses of his administration. Notwithstanding our aversion to the principles of Speculadiminutive aristocracy of a "petticoat government." · We have, therefore, afweighing the honest scruples and obcluded hereafter to sail under the broad banner of "CLAY AND THE CON-STITUTION."

Colombia .- It has been stated-from official sources-in the Washington Globe, that the Republic of Colombia has ceased to exist, and in its place there would be seen on the map of South America three States under the names of Venezuela, New Grenada and Ecua-On the 4th a quorum of members ap- dor. Persons well informed as to pubpeared in their seats. A number of pe- lic transactions and public opinion in titions were presented. The Secreta-that country, think that this statement is at least premature—that a wrong construction has been put upon certain docoments. In Colombia, the project of a monarchy, which was ascribed to Bolivar, created so much alarm, particularly in Venezuela, that this department separated from the others, in order to continue as a republic upon more liberal principles, but declaring at the same time that she was ready to re-unite, whenever the supposed candidate for the throne should leave the soil of the Republic. He is now dead; and the great question, therefore, of the present moment, is, not the organization of separate and independent States, but what particular system or form of re-union shall be adopted. The brief existence of the French Republic one and indivisible, and the experience of Columbia herself, reader it improbable that centralism, or a consolidated goveroment, will be preferred. On the other hand the admirable effects which the federal and national system has produced in our country, are likely to decide the politicians and people of Colombia in its favor; and it is peculiarly adapted to the extent and configuration of their territory - Nat. Gaz.

#### .W. BERBEISED. On the 16th Dec. by the Rev. J. Ruth-

rauff, Geo. Baugher, E-q. of Abbotts-Town. to Miss Leah Mayer, of Baltimore. On the 29th Dec. by the Rev. C. Weyl.

Mr. Wm. Reber. to Mrs Elizabeth Deardorff—both of Franklin township.

#### EDS FIRM. On the 25th Dec. Mrs. Llizabeth Hughes.

wife of Mr. John Hughes, of Camberland On the 20th Dec. Mrs. Margaret Bushey. widow of Mr. Nicholas Thishey, of Reading town-hip, in the 66th year of her age. Mr. Busing and on the 7th of Feat 1813, in his

In Washington county, Ps. on the 4th Dec. Mr. John Donnelly, formerly of the On the 5th Dec. in Washington county.

cost Hornes, formerly of this county, in the There were "of her age. There were "Softher The amount of lead made at the United descendants living at the time of her death,

Ballimore Prices Current. From the Patriot of Saturday last. 5 25 | Oats, Wheat, 100 to 105 Whiskey, Corn. Plaister, 6.0085 | Feathers, Rye,

# German Language.

#### J. HAESBAERT,

Student of the Theological Seminary, (A NATIVE GERMAN,)

EGS leave to inform the Gentle-men and Ladies of Gettysburg, that he will give Lessons in the German Language to all who may be desirous of making themselves acquainted therewith. He may be found at Mrs. Bansemer's, in Baltimore-street, where he will make known the terms and place of instruction.

Gettysburg, Jan. 10.

# Cheap Goods.

HE Subscribers respectfully inform the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have connected themselves in the Mercantile business, under the Firm of

# DICKEY & HIMES.

and have purchased from Mr. D. Comform his entire Stock of Merchandise, COMPRISING A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c. on such terms as will enable them to sell at the lowest possible rate.

They will continue their business in the same room occupied by Mr. Comfort, and formerly by Mr. Arnold. They respectfully invite the Public to give them a call.

THOMAS DICKEY, CHARLES HIMES. Gettysburg, Jan. 10.

Notice is hereby Given, To O all persons concerned, that we

the subscribers have been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, AUDITORS to settle and adjust the rates and proportions due and payable to the creditors of ISAAC PEARSON, Jr. late of Huntington township, dec'd; and that we will meet for that purpose, at the house of Moses Mycrs, in Petersburg, (York Springs.) on Saturday the 4th of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. where all persons concerned will please exhibit their claims.

THOMAS STEPHENS, JAMES M'COSH, CHAS. KETTLEWELL. Jan. 10.

# PUBLIC SALE.

N pursuance of an Order of the Or-I phans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 4th day of February next, on the premises,

# A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Arthur O'Neal, John Smith, and others, containing 2 ACRES-on which are erected a

one-story Log House and Stable, &c.—ALSO, A LOT,

adjoining the above property, containing 1 ACRES. To be sold as the Estate of Barney Relly, deceased. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

when attendance will given, and terms made known by EDWARD REILY, Adm'r.

By the Court, JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk. Jan. 10.

# LAND FOR SALE.

N pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the subscriber will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 4th of February next, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises,

d Tract of Land,

part of the Estate of JACOB GILBERT, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Long, John Rex, Henry Bender and others, containing

TIC ACRES,

and allowance, of Patented Land. on which are crected a twostory weather boarded Dwelling-house, &

Stone Back Building, which has been kept as a TAVERN, a Bank Barn, Tenant house, and Smith-shop. There are two wells of good water and two Orchards on the premises.

Attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known on the day of sale, DAVID WILLS, Adm'r. By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk. Jan 10.

## **ELACHSMITHS** WANTED. WHE Subscribers wish to employ a few mood Bit a creation

few good BLACKSMITHS at their Cutlery Manufactory, Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland -to whom good wages and constant employment will be given. JOHNSTON, PRICE & Co.

# PRINTING, of all description, neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

Virginia of & 37HJBBB or was

ing an office was to create negligence and corruption in the person holding it; that the mulicion more in this way than was paint by the additional experience and dexterity resulting from the same carries that frequent changes in office were highly expedient-that all offices should be held for short terms, and be so-amended, that no person should be eligi-

ble a second time for that of the President of the U. States.

These principles, whether true or false. are irrelegant to the subject, because the removals from office by General Jackson were not made, either really or professedly, for the purpose of change or rotation, but, professedly ecause the incumbents were incapable of corrupt, and really for the purpose of "rewarding his friends and publishing his enemies."-No disposition has been shewn to apply this wholesome principle of rotation to the president's partizans, and the best illustration of the real meaning of the language used on this occasion, is to be found in a letter written from the President's house, under the President's frank, to a member of the Pennsylva. nia Legislature, requesting him to use his in mination of the President for re-election .-The doctrine of rotation in office had, there fore, nothing to do with the matter. The mo tives assigned, in the first instance, by the President, viz: the incapacity and corruption of the incumbents, would have been sufficient that no removal for such reasons would be tolerated by the public, unless the supposed incapable or corrupt functionary was first put upon his trial, and allowed an opportunity of defending himself against the specific charges. whatever they might be, which had been preferred against him. It was therefore found necessary to abandon this ground, and for want of a better, resort was had by the Presi-

dent's counsellors to the stale sophistry of ro-

tation in office. On the appointments which were made to fill the numerous vacancies occasioned by these removals, we shall not enlarge. A mong them are to be found the names of some persons very honorably known to the public; but they were made, in general, almost avowedly for no consideration but that of party. and in many instances, with so little discretion, that they were rejected, in one or two cases, almost unanimously, by the Senate.-An occurrence of this kind is, we believe, without a parallel at any previous period of our history, and would be sufficient of itself to throw discredit on the Administration .-Of the persons so rejected, some were recommended anew, under circumstances amounting to an attempt by the President to force them into office against the known opinion of his constitutional advisers. On this occasion was also exhibited a striking example of the inconsistency between his professions before his election, and his subsequent practice. Although he had himself signalized the appointment of members of Congress to office as a great abuse, he selected four of the five heads its members to other places to an extent-which had never been known before. - Although he had inveighed with warmth against the supposed corruption of the public Press under the preceding Administration, and in his Insugural Address had even denounced his pre decessor for having brought the patronage of the Government into conflict with the purity of elections, partizan editors were now among the most favored classes of pretenders to employment. Under these circumstances the first year of the present Administration presented little else than an eager and tumultuous scramble for place. The officer which were instituted for the public service and ought to be conferred with a other object, were apparently, and evenvowedly, treated as prizes to be distributed among the conquerors in the struggle of parties. What have we been fighting for-was the language of some of the leading Administration prints—if the public offices are not to be the spoils of victory!

Such were the auspices under which the resent Administration commenced their career. They were not of a kind to create very high expectations from the result of their labors. The subsequent progress of events has shewn very clearly that the least favorable expectations that could possibly have been formed of their policy were yet too sanguine -that our most important institutions are new seriously threatened, and that a contin nance in the course that we are pursuing wi probably plunge the country, at no distant period, into dangerous-perhaps irremediable

In the conduct of the foreign affairs, there has been, however, an appearance of success. in consequence of the fact that several arrangements with foreign Powers which had been matured, and in some instances concluded, under the preceding Administration have been made public under this. Such was the case with the treaties with Austria, with Brazil, with Denmark, and with Turkey. In announcing the conclusion of these arrangements, a President of an elevated and generous disposition would have taken delight in doing complete justice to the merits of a political competitor. Gen. Jackson took to himself, without scruple or ceremony, the whole credit of these negotiations, and or this and other occasions affectedly avoided to mention the name of his predecessor. In the recent treaty with France, the principles adopted by the last Administration in the arrangements with Denmark were proposed as the basis of a compromise, and in consequence of a favorable change in the internal policy with Great Britain, supposing it even, which may well be doubted, to have been the best arrangement which circumstances rendered practicable, was obtained by concessions derogatory to the honor of the country and the dignity of the Government.

The Administration have, in other respects. mistaken the leading principles in the true foreign policy of the country. With Russia, 716,485. Increase of value in the five our most important, powerful, and useful p neglected. At a critical moment in the political affairs of Europe, when our influence with the Emperor of Russia might have been derned to the best account in favor of the ing out of a general war may render his into ourselves, a distinguished citizen, who had for many years represented the country with extraordinary credit and success at St. Petereburg; and who was known to be personally agreeable to the Imperial family, is abruptly recalled, and the affairs of the Legation left in a wholly uncertain state.

[To be Concluded next week.]

Various Matters.

-STEPHEN GIRARD. We are indebted to a bigfuly esteemed friend the late STEPHEN GIRARD, ESQ. the history of the world, of one human being devoting such an immense amount of wealth for the benefit of his fellow men, as the yenerable deceased has given to the city of his a doption, for the laudable purpose of its improvement, and for the melioration of the condition of its inhabitants.—American Daily

STEPHEN GIRARD'S WILL Gives to the Pennsylvania Hospital, subject to the payment of an annuity of \$200 to a female slave,

230,000 whom he sets free, Fo the Asylum for the Deaf and 20.000 Fo the Orphans' Asylum, To the Comptrollers of the Public

To the City Corporation, to be invested and the interest to be anplied annually in the purchase of wood for the Poor,

to the Society of Ship Masters, To the Free Masons' lodge, For a school to be erected in the township of Passyunk, for Poor White Children, Aindry Legacies to Individual

Several Annuities amounting to a To the City of New-Orleans, 1000 acres of improved land in the territory of Mississippi, and One third of 207,000 acres of unim-

mounting to

proved land in the same territory. To the city of Philadelphia, the remaining two-thirds of the said unimproved lands. [This land is said to be now worth 500,000 dol-To the city of Philadelphia, Stock

in the Schuylkill Navigation Company, Worth in the market considerably more than this sum.

For a College for poor white male children and its proper endowments, the sum of -To the city of Philadelphia, for certain city improvements, to be in-

500,000

nually applied. All his remaining estate, real and personal, (no part of the real estate to be sold), is to be applied as follows: in further aid of the said College—improvements of the City, and in relief of the Taxes.

vested, and the interest to be an

yet valued. To the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to be applied to Internal ded the Legislature shall within one year from Stephen Girard's decease, pass laws authorizing the city of Philadelphia to make the intended improvements otherwise to the U. States, for the same

The Estate is very large, but not

The Gentlemen, hereafter named, are the Executors of his Will

TIMOTHY PAXSON, THOMAS P. COPE, JOSEPH ROBERTS, WILLIAM J. DUANE,

<del>-0/2</del>/0-From the Pennsylvania Whig. Mr. Girard, like all men of worth anti-masonic nomination, and it is no have a share commenced with "small beginnings." doubt that this has aggravated his dis-

the end, to pour millions into his lap. his peculiar delight, to cast his eyes over the aggregate of his millions. But he took most pleasure in adding house to house, lot to lot, until he could count of the former Power, was assented to. The his squares of buildings, and found it impossible to count the number of his deeds, parchments and warrants.

Mr. Girard was in the 84th year of his age, according to his own account,

The taxable real estate in New-York, as assessed in 1831, amounted to \$95,-

Of the year that has just ended, we may say that no man alive can rememthe 21st November.

The people of Salem (Mass.) collectand Six Hundred Dollars for the poor. souled" folks.

Publin Woollen Packery, in Million townfor the following Abstract from the Will of by Mr Robert Blean, was consumed, Intended to sleep in the cartole till more all sorts, sizes, and complexions There is not perhaps an instance recorded in ling machine. The building and part track, as the reins were drawn tight. of the machinery belonged to Mrs. M. and twisted round his leg. When his Culloch, widow of William M'Culloch, covered, he was lying in the cariole on whose loss is estimated at about 2,000 dollars-that of Mr. Blean, at about 500 dollars. The fire was first discovered in the upper story the cause of its commencement we have not heard.

> in attempting to cross from Perth to vs. Virginia, as delivered by the Chief men of late-all hierog to Michigan, to South Amboy in a small open boat, Justice: were taken by the ice and ebb tide and carried out of the Bay; on the coming in of the flood tide, they were brought to the middle of the bay, where they're-denied. In our war we are one people, 10,000 mained entirely surrounded by the ice In making peace, we are one people .till the morning of the 19th, when they In all commercial regulations, we are zens of this place—having been expo- are one. And the Covernment, which sed to the severity of the weather for What makes this incident more wor-

thy of notice, is the proof it has fornthed that are spirits is not at consulty fee they have no other. America has to enable mankind to withstand the ef chosen to be, in many respects and for children, residing at the Green River fects of cold, but that it has a contrary tendency-for of the two men who were these purposes, her government is comthus exposed, one was in the habit of drinking moderately, the other abstaining from the use of spirituous liquors altogether ;-the moderate drinker was considerably frosted and dejected. while the other was wholly uninjured by the frost and in good spirits.

Perth Amboy, Dec. 20, 1831.

FLORENCE, (Ala.) Dec. 3. Marriage and Death - Married by the Rev. S. C. Pacy, in Florence, on Thursday last, Mr. Thomas Booth, of Frankfort county, to Miss Frances Cox, of Florence, On Saturday night Mr. Booth and his wife lodged at Lagrange. in Franklin county, both apparently in fine health. On the following morning the bridegroom awoke and found his bride a lifeless corpse. This young woman had all the appearance of vigorous health; and it appears difficult to conjecture the cause of her sudden and unpremonished dissolution.

From the U. S. Gazette.

thing of the case ourselves, but deem it a duty to lay before our readers whatever may enlighten them in the important question that now agitates the peo-

"The news of Mr Wirt's dangerous illness of course will have reached you before this letter, but not perhaps what I am now to communicate. I am happy to mention by the way, that he has been for several days convalescent, and collect that it is for a thousand differ is now out of danger. But to the point, ent subscribers, of a thousand differen Mr Wirt is chagrined and mortified in vocations, and a thousand different the extreme, at having accepted the ways of thinking, and each man must

At first a cabin-boy: then a mate of a lease, which was the influenza attended ship; then keeper of a small tap house, by fever: he the effect what it may he Indians is to be attended with considwhere he retailed drams and segars, he is mortified at the step he has taken : it Merchant, and the most opulent Bank generally, that he was given to underer in the Country. "Industry and fru- stand-that Mr. Clay would probably be gality" was his motto; business was withdrawn, and that he, if nominated with him a passion; and like all who by the anti-masons, would receive the devote themselves with enthusiasm to combined support of them and the Naany pursuit, he was gifted with genius tional Republicans. This is no doubt for his profession. "By their fruits ye the case, and in this Mr Wirt has been for cattle, the growth of the country. shall know them." Mr. Girard reali- grossly deceived. This, I assure you. sed his millions from Commerce-and is guite a topic here, and I have had it his nights, as well as days, were devo- from those who have access to good auted to the sorcery of the" Water Witch." thority, that Mr. Wirt feels his disap-The habits of Mr. Girard were ex- pointment most sensibly. I will go clusively those of a man of business - farther, and (a word in your ear, which, He had no pleasures, but in the perfor- however, you may give the public ear mance of active duties: always to be if you wish so to do) venture to predict found busy in his compting room, or that Mr Wirt himself will withdraw bustling on his farm, for he was also from the contest and vote for Mr Clay. fond of Agriculture; feeding his own This may seem strange to your Philoscattle, curing his own beef, and even ophy, but stranger things have happenbestowing his attention on the culture ed, and this will yet happen, or I forof a vegetable garden, the produce of feit the reputation, which (entre nous) I which he caused to be taken to mar. have gained with you for a prophet ket. His fruits and his flowers were al- Mr. W. will waive the nomination, and so of the most choice kind. But in his if he has been deceived, if any, false hands, for his was the touch of Midas, hopes have been wilfully held out to every thing was turned into gold; and him, he will certainly he justified in so fruits, flowers, xegetables, ships, hou doing. You will doubtless, ere long, ses, lots, Bank, and all, contributed in hear more on this subject, and perhaps I may trouble you with a few more lu-Like all men of immense wealth, it was cubrations on this and other subjects,"

> A hill is before the Legislature of North Carolina, to exempt 100 acres of the land of all freeholders (including the dwelling house) from sales by execution, for any debts contracted after the 4th of July next.

Malbone Briggs, who is now in Massachusetts State Prison, with two of his ra to have had seven sons provided for in through a crab-apple orchard—and all

some of them are dead.

&c. &c. &c.

From the Montreal Herald of December 21. ber its parallel in one respect, viz: its Death of Dr. Hall.—We are shocked cause of free government, when the break- having contained two winters, both very to say, a report has reached us which severe ones; the first of which began upon inquiry we have reason to believe fluence in Europe of the highest importance on the 15th January, and the other on too true, that Dr. Hall, of St. John's, hanna Democrat, he honest, there is no has been frozen to death in his cariole, excuse for bachelors in Penusylvania. whilst returning from a night visit to a country patient. We are well aware most deplorable destitution of the soft ed in three days last week. Two Thous- of the zeal with which in all weathers er sex in that region. We would earn mave produced great damage in Arabia. and at all hours, he attended the sum- estly recommend the gentlemen of Half of Suez is washed away. The lo-The Salem people are among the whole mons of the sick; but knowing him as that state to visit our country and discourse covered, the water for miles, so a man of unusual activity, both of body burden us of some of our fair nopula- that it was literally the Red Sea.

CARLISLE, Jan 5. | and mind, we are almost surprised that | tion. .. Here we are thronged almost to Fire!—On Friday night last, the some means to avert the fatal result suffocation; yes, overwhelmingly so, did not suggest themselves after he had by the most amishe, accomplished his back, a corpse, and the poor horse would wish to emigrate to the west. was also nearly frozen to death.

> The nature of our political system is well described in the annexed passage of the oninion of the Supreme Court of

"That the United States form, for many, and for most important purposes, a single nation, has not yet been were discovered and brought to shore one and the same people. In many oby the exertions of a number of the citi-ther respects, the American People is alone capable of controlling & managing the interests in all these respects, is the government of the Union. It is their Government, and in that charac-

many purposes, a nation; and for all plete; to all these objects it is competent. The People have declared, that in the exercise of all powers given for these objects, it is supreme. It can, then in effecting these objects, legitimately control all individuals or government within the American territory. The constitution and laws of a State, so far as they are repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, are absolutely void. The States are constituent parts of the United States. They are members of one great empire; for some purposes sovereign, for some purposes subordinate."

Desertions - It appears, from the Se one fourth of the United States standing army deserted during the last year. The cruel punishment of death has been for some time, and very justly, abolished. But the penalty now inflicted does not seem to answer the intend-- We find in the Boston Centinel, of the to their duty. One addressed to their 30th ult. the following letter, which interest, rather than their fears, will, friend in Washington. We know no and the Secretary of War has recommended, that their wages be increased. and that the bounty and some part of their pay be retained until the close of

> It is an unfortunate error, though very common that subscribers to newspapers fall into, in supposing, eac man, that the paper is made exclusively for himself. Each man should re-

It appears that the emigration of the erable pecuniary advantage to the in-26th of October, at Little Rock. for the delivery of more than a million pounds of beef at the mouth of the Kiamichia. at \$3 74 to \$3 80 per cwt. It will throw into circulation about \$10,000

Delays are Dangerous.—A letter from Messrs. Drennan & Graham, the great est sufferers by the recent conflagration at Cincinnati, states, "that the pol icy of insurance for 15,000 dollars, had fire which has deprived them of nearly all the property which they had accu mulated by industry and enterprise duinsurance would probably have been renewed in two or three days. Mr. Graham one of the partners, was absent from the city.

A Lion of the West, returning the o ther day in-Reeside's fast line, from Philadelphia, jumped out of the stage at the tavern, and immediately calling for a glass of something stronger than water, he tossed it off to the health of the Great Land Admiral-when, having smacked his lips, he added, "Some of our great folks thought themselves great things, when they cried they could leap the Ohio, wade the Missisciant and whin their weight in cats backed by panthers; such fellows, said he, "are nothing to Reeside-hi can leap the Cove Mountains, step Sideling Hill, turn a somerset over Al legheny without stopping to blow, is shorter time than ever Nimrod Wildsons, is said in the Charlestown Auro- fire took to ride on a streak of lightning

> and them all full blooded. Aint he as run away from a good husband .- Ange-Somersel Whig. Then Republican. ticklebender?"

Who wants a pretty wife. - If the fol-Accounts from Alabama show a

ship, which was carried on extensively lost the road. It would seem that he and fascinating Ladies in all the world a with all its machinery, except one shear- ning should enable him to regain the from the ruddy buxon lass, to the pale and sickly hue of the clotstered nun: blackeyed beauties- ave,blue eyed ones too-as fair as Diana, who, no doubt, provided they could secure the hand of some enterprising planter. "If they are not worth coming after, they are not worth having " It seems as if a heart sickening mania - a reason forsa-On the evening of the 18th, two men, the United States, in the case of Cohen king rage had seized upon our young the Oregon Territory, and to regions far away, beyond the attractions and angelic smiles of the daughters of Wyoming-the land of Gertrude, of poesy and song. Come on then, my western boys - bring good recommends, and my word for it, you will be greeted with oceans of smiles, and get most excellent wives into the bargain-those that vill cause your wilderness to flourish and blossom like the rose.

> Hamilton, (U. C.) Dec. 15. Most Melancholy Catastrophe -- We

Swamp, about 5 miles from Ancaster, were burned to death on Tuesday evening last. The particulars, as far as we have learned, are as follows:-A lad was sent into the garret with a candle. and accidentally fired some tow-there, the father and mother, and two children, hastened to the aid of the first, leaving a girl and infant below stairs; they were soon enveloped in flames, and all means of escape cut off. The father jumped from the window, desperately burnt, and was not likely to survive-the mother and children perished. The girl and infant below stairs escaped - Wes.

Slaughter of Infants .- "Mr Nott assured us, that three fourths of the Children in Otalwite were wont to be murdered cretary of War's report, that nearly as soon as they were born, by one or other of the unnatural parents, or by some person employed for that purpose: wretches being found who might be called infant assassins by trade. He mentioned having met a woman soon after the abolition of the diabolical ed purpose; and some more efficient practice, to whom he said, 'How many mode is requisite to keep the soldiers children have you? This is one in my arms,' was her answer. 'And how many did you kill?' She replied. the editors credit to an intelligent perhaps, be most likely to succeed; Eight! Another woman to whom the same question was put, confessed that she had destroyed seventeen!" Nor were these solitary cases Sin was so effectually doing its work in these dark their period of enlistment -N. V. Con. | places of the earth that, full as they were of the habitations of cruelty and wickedness, war, profligacy and murder, were literally exterminating the people. But the Gospel stepped in, and the plague was stayed. Now the married among the Christianized population are exceedingly anxious to have them nurse their infants with the tenderest affection."-Bennet and Tyerman's Voy-

General Aspect of Palestine.—The hills still stand round about Jerusalem, as they stood in the days of David and of Solomon. Ine dew falls on Hersuccessively rose to the rank of the first has been already stated in the papers habitants of a portion of the wilds of mon, the cedars grow on Libanus, and Arkansas; contracts were made on the Kishop, that ancient river, draws its stream from Tabor as in the times of old. The sea of Galilee still presents the same natural accompaniments, the fig tree springs up by the way side, the sycamore spreads its branches, and the vines and olives still climb the sides of the mountain. The desolation which covered the cities of the plain is not less striking at the present hour than when Moses, with an inspired pen, recorded the judgment of God; the swellings of Jordan are not less regular in their rise expired but a few days previous to the than when the Hebrews first approached its banks; and he who goes down from Jerusalem to Jericho still incurs. the greatest hazard of falling among ring the last 5 years? The policy of thieves. There is, in fact, in the seenery and manners of Palestine, a perpest tury that accords well with the everlasting import of its historical records, and which enables us to identify with the utmost readiness the local imagery of every great transaction.

> Edinburgh Cabinet Library, No. 4 Two cases of that almost incredible crime," Burking," occurred in Londonin the first week of last month One of the victims was a fine Italian boy, about fourteen years of age, and in perfect health, murdered by "a professed body snatcher" for the sake of the nine guineas which he obtained from the surgeons, who denounced the case to the police, as soon as it excited suspicion in their minds)

Stroy Wives. We have received an "elopement" advertisement, which, as it was not accompanied by the money. we shall not publish. And we take this opportunity to say that we will adver-

goes at the rate of four horse power, north We never knew any woman to

THE CHOLERA.

A letter from a gentleman just r turned from the Red Sea, says :- "At Mecca and the Hajre country, 45,000 souls were carried off bythe Cholera. in about one month. The violent rains

# The Adams Sentinel.

ing an office was to create negligence and corruption in the person holding it; that the public lost more in this way than was gained by the additional experience and dexterity resulting from the same cause-that frequent changes in office were highly expedient—that all offices should be held for short terms, and, in particular, that the constitution ought to be so amended, that no person should be eligible a second time for that of the President of the U. States. These principles, whether true or false,

are irrelevant to the subject, because the removals from office by General Jackson were not made, either really or professedly, for the purpose of change or rotation, but, professedly, because the incumbents were incapable or corrupt, and really for the purpose of Grewarding his friends and punishing his enemies."-No disposition has been shewn to apply this wholesome principle of rotation to the president's partizans, and the best illustration of the real meaning of the language used on this occasion, is to be found in a letter written from the President's house, under the President's frank, to a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, requesting him to use his influence to procure from that Legislature a nomination of the President for re-election .-The doctrine of rotation in office had, therefore, nothing to do with the matter. The motives assigned. in the first instance, by the President, viz: the incapacity and corruption of the incumbents, would have been sufficient had they been founded in fact; but it was felt that no removal for such reasons would be tolerated by the public, unless the supposed incapable or corrupt functionary was first put upon his trial, and allowed an opportunity of defending himself against the specific charges, whatever they might be, which had been pre-ferred against him. It was therefore found necessary to abandon this ground, and for want of a better, resort was had by the President's counsellors to the stale sophistry of rotation in office.

On the appointments which were made to fill the numerous vacancies occasioned by these removals, we shall not enlarge. Among them are to be found the names of some persons very honorably known to the public; but they were made, in general, almost avowedly for no consideration but that of party. and in many instances, with so little discretion, that they were rejected, in one or two cases, almost unanimously, by the Senate .-An occurrence of this kind is, we believe, without a parallel at any previous period of our history, and would be sufficient of itself to throw discredit on the Administration.— Of the persons so rejected, some were recommended anew, under circumstances amounting to an attempt by the President to force them into office against the known opinion of his constitutional advisers. On this occasion was also exhibited a striking example of the inconsistency between his professions before his election, and his subsequent practice. Although he had himself signalized the appointment of members of Congress to office as a great abuse, he selected four of the five heads of Departments from that body, and appointed its members to other places to an extent which had never been known before. Although he had inveighed with warmth against the supposed corruption of the public Press under the preceding Administration, and in his Indecessor for having brought the patronage of the Government into conflict with the purity of elections, partizaa editors were now among the most favored classes of pretenders to employment. Under these circumstances the first year of the present Administration presented little else than an eager and tumultuous scramble for place. The offices which were instituted for the public service and ought to be conferred with a view to no other object, were apparently, and even avowedly, treated as prizes to be distributed among the conquerors in the struggle of par-What have we been fighting for-was the language of some of the leading Administration prints—if the public offices are not to be the spoils of victory?

Such were the auspices under which the present Administration commenced their ca-They were not of a kind to create very high expectations from the result of their The subsequent progress of events has shewn very clearly that the least favorable expectations that could possibly have been formed of their policy were yet too sanguine —that our most important institutions are now seriously threatened, and that a continuance in the course that we are pursuing wil probably plunge the country, at no distant period, into dangerous-perhaps irremediable confusion.

In the conduct of the foreign affairs, there has been, however, an appearance of success. in consequence of the fact that several arrangements with foreign Powers which had been matured, and in some instances concluded, under the preceding Administration have been made public under this. Such was the case with the treaties with Austria, with Brazil, with Denmark, and with Turkey.-In announcing the conclusion of these arrangements, a President of an elevated and generous disposition would have taken delight in doing complete justice to the merits of a political competitor. Gen. Jackson took to himself, without scruple or ceremony, the whole credit of these negotiations, and on this and other occasions affectedly avoided to mention the name of his predecessor. In the recent treaty with France, the principles adopted by the last Administration in the arrangements with Denmark were proposed as the basis of a compromise, and in consequence of a favorable change in the internal policy of the former Power, was assented to. The treaty with Great Britain, supposing it even. which may well be doubted, to have been the best arrangement which circumstances rendered practicable, was obtained by concessions derogatory to the honor of the country and the dignity of the Government. The Administration have, in other respects.

mistaken the leading principles in the true foreign policy of the country. With Russia, our most important, powerful, and useful political ally, our relations have been wholk neglected. At a critical moment in the political affairs of Lurope, when our influence with the Emperor of Russia might have been turned to the best account in favor of the cause of free government, when the breaking out of a general war may render his influence in Europe of the highest importance on the 15th January, and the other on to ourselves, a distinguished citizen, who had for many years represented the country with extraordinary credit and success at St. Pctersburg, and who was known to be personally agreeable to the Imperial family, is abruptly recalled, and the affairs of the Legation left in a wholly uncertain state.

Various Matters.

STEPHEN GIRARD. We are indebted to a highly esteemed friend for the following Abstract from the Will of the late STEPHEN GIRARD, ESQ.— There is not, perhaps, an instance recorded in [ the history of the world, of one human being devoting such an immense amount of wealth, for the benefit of his fellow men, as the venerable deceased has given to the city of his adoption, for the laudable purpose of its improvement, and for the melioration of the condition of its inhabitants.—American Daily Advertiser.

STEPHEN GIRARD'S WILL Gives to the Pennsylvania Hospital, subject to the payment of an annuity of \$200 to a female slave, \$30,000 whom he sets free, To the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb,

Po the Orphans' Asylum, To the Comptrollers of the Public Schools, To the City Corporation, to be invested and the interest to be applied annually in the purchase of

10,000

10,000

2,000,000

320,000

wood for the Poor, To the Society of Ship Masters, To the Free Masons' lodge, For a school to be erected in the township of Passyunk, for Poor White Children.

Sundry Legacies to individuals, a-120,000 mounting to Several Annuities amounting to a-To the City of New-Orleans, 1000

acres of improved land in the ter-

ritory of Mississippi, and One third of 207,000 acres of unimproved land in the same territory. To the city of Philadelphia, the remaining two-thirds of the said unimproved lands. [This land is said to be now worth 500,000 dollars.

o the city of Philadelphia, Stock in the Schuvlkill Navigation Company, Worth in the market considerably more than this sum.]

For a College for poor white male

ments, the sum of

children and its proper endow-

Fo the city of Philadelphia, for certain city improvements, to be invested, and the interest to be annually applied. All his remaining estate, real and personal, (no part of the real estute to be sold) is to be applied as

follows: in further aid of the said

College—improvements of the

City, and in relief of the Taxes.— The Estate is very large, but not yet valued. To the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to be applied to Internal Improvements by Canals, provided the Legislature shall within one year from Stephen Girard's decease, pass laws authorizing the city of Philadelphia to make the intended improvements, otherse to the U. States, for the same

The Gentlemen, hereafter named, are the Executors of his Will. CMOTHY PAXSON,

THOMAS P. COPE, JOSEPH ROBERTS, WILLIAM J. DUANE, JOHN A. BARCLAY. -0*E*)c--

From the Pennsylvania Whig.

Mr. Girard, like all men of worth. commenced with "small beginnings." At first a cabin-boy: then a mate of a ship; then keeper of a small tap-house, where he retailed drams and segars, he successively rose to the rank of the first Merchant, and the most opulent Banker in the Country. "Industry and fru gality" was his motto; business was with him a passion; and like all who devote themselves with enthusiasm to any pursuit, he was gifted with genius for his profession. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Mr. Girard realised his millions from Commerce-and his nights, as well as days, were devo-

ted to the sorcery of the "Water Witch." The habits of Mr. Girard were exclusively those of a man of business.— He had no pleasures, but in the performance of active duties; always to be found busy in his compting room, or bustling on his farm, for he was also fond of Agriculture; feeding his own cattle, curing his own beef, and even bestowing his attention on the culture of a vegetable garden, the produce of which he caused to be taken to market. His fruits and his flowers were also of the most choice kind But in his hands, for his was the touch of Midas, fruits, flowers, vegetables, ships, houses, lots, Bank, and all, contributed in the end, to pour millions into his lap. Like all men of immense wealth, it was his peculiar delight, to cast his eyes over the aggregate of his millions. But he took most pleasure in adding house to house, lot to lot, until he could count his squares of buildings, and found it impossible to count the number of his

deeds, parchments and warrants. Mr. Girard was in the 84th year of his age, according to his own account.

The taxable real estate in New-York, as assessed in 1831, amounted to \$95,-716,485. Increase of value in the five previous years, \$30.913,435.

Of the year that has just ended, we may say that no man alive can remember its parallel in one respect, viz: its having contained two winters, both very severe ones; the first of which began the 21st November.

The people of Salem (Mass.) collected in three days last week. Two Thousand Six Hundred Dollars for the poor .-

with all its machinery, except one shearof the machinery belonged to Mrs. M-Culloch, widow of William M'Culloch, whose loss is estimated at about 2,000 dollars-that of Mr. Blean, at about 500 dollars. The fire was first discovered in the upper story—the cause of its commencement we have not heard.

On the evening of the 18th, two men,

in attempting to cross from Perth to

South Amboy in a small open boat,

were taken by the ice and ebb tide and carried out of the Bay; on the coming in of the flood tide, they were brought to the middle of the bay, where they remained entirely surrounded by the ice till the morning of the 19th, when they were discovered and brought to shore by the exertions of a number of the citizens of this place—having been expo-10,000sed to the severity of the weather for 20,000 sixteen hours. What makes this incident more worthy of notice, is the proof it has furn-6,000 ished that ardent spirits is not necessary to enable mankind to withstand the ef

> while the other was wholly uninjured by the frost and in good spirits. Perth Amboy, Dec. 20, 1831. FLORENCE, (Ala.) Dec. 3. Marriage and Death - Married by the Rev. S. C. Pacy, in Florence, on Thursday last, Mr. Thomas Booth, of Frankfort county, to Miss Frances Cox, of Florence. On Saturday night Mr. Booth and his wife lodged at Lagrange. in Franklin county, both apparently in fine health. On the following morning

thus exposed, one was in the habit of

drinking moderately, the other abstain-

ing from the use of spirituous liquors

From the U. S. Gazette.

unpremonished dissolution.

woman had all the appearance of vigor-

ous health, and it appears difficult to

30th ult. the following letter, which the editors credit to an intelligent friend in Washington. We know nothing of the case ourselves, but deem | mended, that their wages be increased it a duty to lay before our readers whatever may enlighten them in the impor- their pay be retained until the close of tant question that now agitates the peo- their period of enlistment .- N. Y. Con.

illness of course will have reached you

before this letter, but not perhaps what I am now to communicate. I am hapbeen for several days convalescent, and is now out of danger. But to the point. Mr Wirt is chagrined and mortified in the extreme, at having accepted the auti-masonic nomination, and it is no doubt that this has aggravated his disease, which was the influenza attended by fever: be the effect what it may, he is mortified at the step he has taken : it has been already stated in the papers generally, that he was given to understand that Mr. Clay would probably be by the anti-masons, would receive the combined support of them and the National Republicans. This is no doubt the case, and in this Mr Wirt has been grossly deceived. This, I assure you. is quite a topic here, and I have had it from those who have access to good authority, that Mr. Wirt feels his disappointment most sensibly. I will go farther, and (a word in your ear, which, however, you may give the public ear if you wish so to do) venture to predict that Mr. Wirt himself will withdraw from the contest and vote for Mr Clay. This may seem strange to your Philosophy, but stranger things have happened, and this will yet happen, or I forfeit the reputation, which (entre nons) I have gained with you for a prophet -Mr. W. will waive the nomination, and if he has been deceived.—if any false hopes have been wilfully held out to every thing was turned into gold; and him, he will certainly be justified in so doing. You will doubtless, ere long, hear more on this subject, and perhaps I may trouble you with a few more lucubrations on this and other subjects,"

> A bill is before the Legislature of North Carolina, to exempt 100 acres of the land of all freeholders, (including the dwelling house) from sales by execution, for any debts contracted after the 4th of July next.

&c. &c. &c.

Malbone Briggs, who is now in Massachusetts State Prison, with two of his sons, is said in the Charlestown Aurora to have had seven sons provided for in that institution at one time or another some of them are dead.

From the Montreal Herald of December 21. Death of Dr. Hall .- We are shocked to say, a report has reached us which upon inquiry we have reason to believe too true, that Dr. Hall. of St. John's. has been frozen to death in his cariole, whilst returning from a night visit to a country patient. We are well aware The Salem people are among the "whole mons of the sick; but knowing him as that state to visit our country and discovered the water for miles, so

CARLISLE, Jan. 5. | and mind, we are almost surprised that | tion. Here we are thronged almost to Fire!—On Friday night last, the some means to avert the fatal result Dublin Woollen Factory, in Mifflin town- did not suggest themselves after he had ship, which was carried on extensively lost the road. It would seem that he by Mr Robert Blean, was consumed, intended to sleep in the cariole till morning should enable him to regain the ing machine. The building and part track, as the reins were drawn tight. and twisted round his leg. When dis covered, he was lying in the cariole on his back, a corpse, and the poor horse was also nearly frozen to death.

> The nature of our political system is well described in the annexed passage of the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Cohen vs. Virginia, as delivered by the Chief "That the United States form, for

many, and for most important purposes, a single nation, has not yet been denied. In our war we are one people. In making peace, we are one people.-In all commercial regulations, we are one and the same people. In many other respects, the American People are one. And the Government, which is alone capable of controlling & managing the interests in all these respects, is the government of the Union. It is their Government, and in that character they have no other. America has chosen to be, in many respects and for fects of cold, but that it has a contrary many purposes, a nation; and for all tendency-for of the two men who were these purposes, her government is complete; to all these objects it is competent. The People have declared, that in the exercise of all powers given for ullogether; -- the moderate drinker was these objects, it is supreme. It can, then, considerably frosted and dejected, in effecting these objects, legitimately control all individuals or governments within the American territory. The constitution and laws of a State, so far as they are repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, are absolutely void. The States are constituent parts of the United States .-They are members of one great empire for some purposes sovereign, for some purposes subordinate."

Desertions -It appears, from the Se cretary of War's report, that nearly the bridegroom awoke and found his one fourth of the United States standbride a lifeless corpse. This young ing army deserted during the last year. The cruel punishment of death has been for some time, and very justly, aconjecture the cause of her sudden and bolished. But the penalty now inflicted does not seem to answer the intended purpose; and some more efficient mode is requisite to keep the soldiers We find in the Boston Centinel, of the to their duty. One addressed to their interest, rather than their fears, will perhaps, be most likely to succeed and the Secretary of War has recom and that the bounty and some part of

"The news of Mr Wirt's dangerous It is an unfortunate error, though very common, that subscribers to newspapers fall into, in supposing, each man, that the paper is made exclusivepy to mention by the way, that he has ly for himself. Each man should recollect that it is for a thousand different subscribers, of a thousand different vocations, and a thousand different ways of thinking, and each man must have a share.

It appears that the emigration of the Indians is to be attended with considcrable pecuniary advantage to the inhabitants of a portion of the wilds of Arkansas; contracts were made on the 26th of October, at Little Rock. for the withdrawn, and that he, if nominated delivery of more than a million pounds of beef at the mouth of the Kiamichia. at \$3 74 to \$3 80 per cwt. It will throw into circulation about \$10,000 for cattle, the growth of the country.

Delays are Dangerous.—A letter from Messrs. Drennan & Graham, the greatest sufferers by the recent conflagration at Cincinnati, states, "that the pol icy of insurance for 15,000 dollars, had expired but a few days previous to the fire which has deprived them of nearly all the property which they had accu mulated by industry and enterprise du ring the last 5 years? The policy of insurance would probably have been renewed in two or three days. Graham one of the partners, was absent

from the city. the utmost readiness the local imagery A Lion of the West, returning the other day in Recside's fast line, from Philadelphia, jumped out of the stage at the tavern, and immediately calling for a glass of something stronger than water, he tossed it off to the health of the Great Land Admiral-when, having smacked his lips, he added, "Some of our great folks, thought themselves great things, when they cried they could leap the Ohio, wade the Mississippi, and whip their weight in wild cats backed by panthers; such fellows," said he, "are nothing to Resside-he can leap the Cove Mountains, step Sideling Hill, turn a somerset over Al legheny without stopping to blow, in shorter time than ever Numrod Wild fire took to ride on a streak of lightning through a crab-apple orchard—and all that without tying up. He always goes at the rate of four horse power. and them all full blooded. Aint he a

Who wants a pretty write.—If the following paragraph, from the Susquehanna Democrat, be honest, there is no excuse for bachelors in Pennsylvania. most deplorable destitution of the soft (in about one month). The violent rains of the zeal with which in all weathers er sex in that region. We would earn- have produced great damage in Arabia. and at all hours, he attended the sum- estly recommend the gentlemen of Half of Suck is washed away. The lo-

Soursel Why

ticklebender?"

and fascinating Ladies in all the world: all sorts, sizes, and complexionsfrom the ruddy buxom lass, to the pale and sickly hue of the cloistered nun: black eyed beauties- aye, blue eyed ones too-as fair as Diana, who, no doubt, would wish to emigrate to the west. provided they could secure the hand of some enterprising planter. "If they are not worth coming after, they are not worth having " It seems as if a heart-sickening mania-a reason-forsaking rage had seized upon our young men of late-all hieing to Michigan, to the Oregon Territory, and to regions far away, beyond the attractions and angelic smiles of the daughters of Wyoming—the land of Gertrude, of poesy and song. Come on then, my western boys-bring good recommends, and my word for it, you will be greeted with oceans of smiles, and get most excellent wives into the bargain-those that will cause your wilderness to flourish and blossom like the rose.

suffocation; yes, overwhelmingly so,

by the most anniable, accomplished

Hamilton, (U. C.) Dec. 15. Most Melancholy Calastrophe -- We have just learned that a woman and 3 children, residing at the Green River Swamp, about 5 miles from Ancaster, were burned to death on Tuesday evening last. The particulars, as far as we have learned, are as follows:-A lad was sent into the garret with a candle, and accidentally fired some tow-there, the father and mother, and two children, hastened to the aid of the first, leaving a girl and infant below stairs; they were soon enveloped in flames, and all means of escape cut off. The father jumped from the window, desperately burnt, and was not likely to survive-the mother and children perished. The girl and infant below stairs escaped - Wes.

Slaughter of Infants .- "Mr Nott assured us, that three fourths of the Children in Otaheite were wont to be murdered as soon as they were born, by one or other of the unnatural parents, or by some person employed for that purpose; wretches being found who might be called infant assassins by trade. He mentioned having met a woman soon after the abolition of the diabolical practice, to whom he said, 'How many children have you? This is one in my arms,' was her answer. 'And how many did you kill?' She replied, *'Eight?'* Another woman to whom th**e** same question was put, confessed that she had destroyed seventeen! Nor were these solitary cases. Sin was so effectually doing its work in these dark places of the earth that, full as they were of the habitations of cruelty and wick edness, war, profligacy and murder, were literally exterminating the people. But the Gospel stepped in, and the plague was stayed. Now the married among the Christianized population are exceedingly anxious to have them nurse their infants with the tenderest affection."-Bennet and Tyerman's Voy-

General Aspect of Palestine.—The hills still stand round about Jerusalem, as they stood in the days of David and of Solomon. The dew falls on Hermon, the cedars grow on Libanus, and Kishop, that ancient river, draws its stream from Tabor as in the times of old. The sea of Galilee still presents the same natural accompaniments, the fig tree springs up by the way side, the sycamore spreads its branches, and the vines and olives still climb the sides of the mountain. The desolation which covered the cities of the plain is not less. striking at the present hour than when Moses, with an inspired pen, recorded the judgment of God; the swellings of Jordan are not less regular in their rise than when the Hebrews first approached its banks; and he who goes down from Jerusalem to Jericho still incurs the greatest hazard of falling among thieves. There is, in fact, in the seenery and manners of Palestine, a perpetury that accords well with the everlasting import of its historical records, and which enables us to identify with

of every great transaction. Edinburgh Cabinet Library, No. 4.

Two cases of that almost incredible crime. "Burking." occurred in London, in the first week of last month of the victims was a fine Italian boy, about fourteen years of age, and in perfeet health, murdered by "a professed body snatcher" for the sake of the nine guineus which he obtained from the surgrous, who denounled the case to the police, as soon as it excited suspi-

cion in their minds Stray Hares .- We have received an 'clope acut" advertisement, which, as it was not accompanied by the money. we shall not publish. And we take this opportunity to say that we will advertise no man's wife, short of weash on the nm/" We never knew any woman to inn as ly from a good husband .- Ange-

# THE CHOLERA.

hea Republican.

A letter from a gentleman just returned from the Red Sea, says:-"At Mecca, and the Haire country, 45,000 Accounts from Alabama show a souls were carried off by the Cholera, a man of unusual activity, both of body | burden us of some of our fair popula-) that it was literally the Red Sea.

phans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 14th day of January met on the premises. A Tract of Land,

Late the Estate of John Fickes, Esq. deceased, containing 21 AORES

and 38 Perches, with allowance, situ ate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjacent to the town of Petersburg, (York Springs,) adjoining lands | 5 of Fletcher Moothead, Jacob Gardner 10 and others, on which are erected a 20 large and convenient two-story

Brick House & Kitchen, a Brick Spring-house, a double Barn, and frame Wood-house. There is a neverfailing spring of water convenient to the house and barn, with a fountain pump mar the kitchen door. About ? Acres of the above Tract are cleared, and under good fence-the remainder covered with excellent Timber. There is an Orchard of Peach & Apple-Trees or the premises -

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by JACOB FICKES, & Adm's.
PETER H. SMITH, Adm's.

By the Court, JOHN B CLARK, Clerk. Jan 3

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Bayly, Christian Stoner and others, Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to medirected, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 21st day of January nex!, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg, the following REAL ESTATE, viz.

A Tract of Land,

In Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Kugler, Abraham Zell and others, containing 14 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story Log Dwelling-house, Log Shop, a Barn, part log and part frame, with an Orchard. - ALSO,

A LOT OF WOODLAND,

In Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Zell and others, containing One Acre. more or less - Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Susanna Kuntz. \_ALS()\_

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mummasburg, Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lot | I homas Blocher of Christian Harshey, fronting on Baltimore-street, and known on the general plan of said town by No. 7, containing i of an acre, more or less - Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John Bolan Henry Keder.

-ALSO-

A Tract of Land, Situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jas. Moore, James Maginly and others, containing Sixty Acres, more or less, on which are

11 12 story Log Dwellinghouse and Double Log Bain, with an Orchard -Seized and taken in execu- Joseph Coshun. tion as the Estate of Hugh Bigham. -ALSO-

In pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, Will be Exposed to Public-Sale, on Friday the 20th day of Janu | John Dittenhafer ary neri, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the John Dickson, Esq.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Latimore township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Myers, John Chronister and others, containing Seventy-eight Acres, more or less, on which are erected a

11 story Log Dwellinghouse, Double Log Barn, and well of wm. Gibbs water | a one-story Log Tenant house, James Gregory and Log Stable. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Isnac Everett. WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's-Office, Gettys-? burg, Dec. 27, 1831. -- ts

GARLEGAN I'S

Balsam of Health. THE subscriber has just received from the

proprietor, John 8 Miller, Frederick, Md. a supply of Garlegant's celebrated Balsum of Health, a remedy extensively used in many States, for the cure of DYSPEP-SIA, and many other diseases which proceed from a morbid condition of the stomach. It is also highly recommended in Co-LIC, NERVOCS TREMORS, LOW-VESS OF SPIRITS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, and is a sovereign remedy for WORMS, &c. It is neatly put up in square half pint bottles, accompanied Daniel Bowersot with extensive directions for its use. It is John Bowersot

Druggist and Apothecary. Gettysburg, May 3.

The following is among many certificates of cure performed by this medicine: Dear Sir-I lately used your Balsam of Nicholas Crismore Health. For two years I had a constant and Mr. Crist fixed pain in my side, and frequently subject lacob Diel to costiveness accompanied with fever, more George Dottro or less. I accordingly bought a bottle of your John Detrick Balsam, of your agent in Hagers-town, and found it relieved me very much, and I pro cured the 2d bottle, which cured me perfect. John Hilberts2 ly, and since then I enjoy perfect health a. John Hay gain ; and I do recommend the said Balsam to those that are afflicted in the same way.

NOWS THE TIME!

THE FIRST CLASS (FOR 1832) OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Saturday the 14th of Jan 60 Number Lottery-9 Drawn Ballots SCHEME. 1 prize of \$12,000 | 41 5,090 51 30 1,270 5 I

1,000

500

300

200 11475 Tickets, \$4, Halves, \$2, Other Shares in proportion.

102

102

1530

FOR SALE AF CLABESON'S.

Gettysburg, Jan. S. Drawn Numbers in Class No. 26, 49 34- 50 16 58 37 39 53 27-40-49-1 PRISE OF \$200.

Sold at Clarkson's. 20-11-26-A Prize of

IN CLASS 24. Sold to a Gentleman of Gettysburg.

FOR SALE, A TRACT OF LAND,

SITUATE in Cumberland township, Adams county, within 2 miles of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of John containing

of Patented Land: 180 Acres of which are cleared-the residue in good tim-There are from 50 to 60 acres of

Double Burn, an Apple Orchard, with of January inst .-- to make on outh or af a never failing Spring of water near the firmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the house. This Farm is a first-rate stock Court of Quarter Sessions, a list of all the middle of it

jors, near the premises, or to the sub-the growth, produce, or manufacture of scriber, near Chambersburg, Franklin the United States. county, Pa.

DAVID LYTEL.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg. Pa. on the 1st Jan. 1832. Joseph Latshaw 2 Eve Lawver Christian Labman

Sarah M'Pherson George Baughman Geo, S Bowman John Mertzgar Daniel Biteman Alice W'Creary Henry Meyers George Mayers - Thomas Meloy.

Rev Jas. G. Bracken- George Plank. ridge

Col. Alex. Campbell Philip Sharp 2 Rev. Peter Saum Chester Case G R. Smith Wm. Cromwell Dr Henry Smyset Jacob Saum Peter Schlidser or James Duffin Messrs. Duncan & Ma- Catharine Bender Elizabeth Sheats hon Michael Strausbatt

Retensholl John B. Davis.

Ann Underwood. Albert Vandyke G. Vanorsdallen. w

David Heagy 2 George Hosler Rev. E. L. Hazelius <del>Charles Harts</del> John C. Houghtelin George Heagy, Sen. Jacob Heck Eve Hoffman

Thomas Kinny Thompson King Andrew Kerrigan.

parts of Europe and the United Lutheran German Ma-George Zolly 3 Samuel Zeigler. gazine WM. W. BELL, P. M. Jan. 3.

Pa, on the 1st Jan. 1832 Archibald Armstrong Samuel Johnson Messrs. Wallis & Biggs Joseph Koufman John Koontz John Lenard Andrew Lohr constantly for sale at One Dollar per bottle, by Rev. Wm. Brown 2

> George Myers Elizabeth Miller David Cooley Michael Crouse M'Cormick Samuel Orens Bavid Feaser Nicholas Grupe Michael Harner 2 David Yingling Frederick Yingling. Mrs. Hagan

Samuel lekis

Public Sale

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphane Court of Adams county. Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on wedge, the 91 of day of January soll, On the premises,

A Tract of Land, Situated in Mountpleasant township.

Adams county, adjoining lands of A lexander Ewing, Moses Lockhart and others, containing

IST ACRIES. The Improvements are a two-story Stone House, Two Dou-

ble Log Barns, an Orchard, &c. bree never failing springs one at the door; about 20 Acres of good Mea dow, and 40 Acres of good Woodland; the balance in good cultivation-being Patented Land. To be sold as the Estate of JOSEPH DIETRICK, dec'd.

Meadow. Sale to commence at 10 o clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JOSEPH DIETRICK,) JOHN DIETRICK? By the Court, IOHN R. CLARK. Clerk

Jan' 3. If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented for one vear from the 1st of April next.

MOTION

To Constables, Wholesale Dealers, and Retailers of Foreign Merchandize.

DURSUANT to an Act of the Legistature of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April, 1830-CONSTA BLES will take notice, that, agreeably to the second section of the Act gradu ating the duties whon Wholesale Deal ers and Retailers of Merchandize, and prescribing the mode of issuing Licenses, and collecting said duties, they are requested on or before the first day of two-story Log House, requested on or before the first day of a Stone Smoke House, a large January term next, to wit: the 23d day farm, as a stream of water runs through the Wholesale and Retail Dealers of Goods, Warevand Merchandize, Wines For terms apply to Alexander Ma- or Distilled Spirits, except such as are

> MERCHANTS & DEALERS embraced in the provisions of the above 3t | recited Act, are hereby notified, that according to the fifth section thereof, the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners will meet at the Commissioner's Office, in Gettysbung, on Tuesday the 24th day of January inst at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear them (if they see proper to attend) as to the amount of their annual sales during the year previous.

Licenses to be taken out on or before the 1st day of May next, for one year Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons and Chemists, as respects any wine, &c. used in preparations for the sick, and all fentale traders, or single women, those of the 8th class below enumerated, shall not be required to take out License under the provisions-of this

The following will be the classification agreeably to the Act of Assembly: 1st cl. amt. of sales, \$50,000-\$50 40,000 2d25 .20<u>.0</u>00 41h 15,000 20 6th 10 2,500 do.

DAN'L SHEFFER. ) Associate WM MCLEAN THOS. EHREHART, JACOB COVER, JNO. L GUBERNATOR,

Jan 3. vs. A. Swigert's Ex'r.

Trial List-Jan. Term, 1832. Dr. Smith's use vs. Henry Colstock. John Moura's use vs. A. Plum's Ex'rs. vs. S. Wierman's Adm. Mary Pittenturff W & I Galbreath tc Jan. 3.

Grand Jury-Jan. Term. Struban-John Dickson, Esq. Wm. Cashan, Jacob Taughinhaugh

Gettysburg-H. Denwildie, R. G. Harper. Germany-Christian Bishop. Huntington-John Elhott, Moses Myers. Franklin-A. S. E. Duncan, John Hershy. Mountpleasant-Anthony Strausbaugh,

Anthony South. Cumberland-James M'Allister, Henry Denwiddie, Abraham Linah.

Latimore-William Wright. Conowago-John Busby, Abraham Reiff. Liberty-Maxwell Shields.

ningham, James Millhenny. Menallen-Adam Gardner, Jos'h Latshaw?

General Jury. Germany-Ephraim Swope, Geo. Wills,

Mountjoy-William Golden. Mountpleasant-Peter Smith, Richard Mi-Anderson Ewing, Henry Herring, Straban-David WCreary, Jacob Cassat,

Esq. Isaac Miller, John Thomas, Isaac Brinkerhoff, Leonard Bricker, John Deardorff. Tyronr-Jas 1, Neely, Isaac Sadler, of R. Cumberland-William M'Cullough, John

Hamiltonban-Zephaniah Herberts Conorago Tudrew Monse, \_\_\_\_\_ Cooper, John Cross PUBLIC SALE.

■N pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county. Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Monday the 23d of January next; at the

A Tract of Land

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William M'Pherson, the heirs of John Sweney, deceased, the heirs of J. M'Conaughy, deceased, and others, containing 232 Variety

more or less; on which are erected - two story weather-boarded

Uwelling-hause, a Log Barn, a good well of water, and an Orchard. There is a good proportion of excellent Woodland, and fine

> -ALSO-Al the same time and place,

A Tract of unimproved Land,

taining NINETY ACRES, more or less -To be sold as the Estate of W.M. HAMILTON, deceased

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

JAMES BLACK, JESSE HAMILTON, & Adm'rs By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk. Dec. 20. Fif the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.



# PROCLAMATION.

THEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED Esq. President of the severa Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Over and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offen-SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, Custom work, as he has done hereto-Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for all work done in his Shop, that the for the trial of all capital and other of sume shall not be exceeded by any Esfenders in the County of Adams-have tablishment in the United States. issued their precept, bearing date the thirty one, and to me directed, for hold- best manner, and on the most accoming a Court of Common Pleas, and Ge- modating terms. neral Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 23d day of January next-

Notice is hereby Given To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then this Commonwealth; and that they and there, in their proper persons, with have appointed Monday the 23d of Jantheir Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just Dated at Gettysburg, the 20th day of Judges. December, A. D. 1831.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

THE LA MONTERAT'S Columbian Vegetable Specific, OR the Cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind -the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of Consumptions and all diseases of the breast lungs leading to consumptions To all afflicted with those troublesome affections, an im mediate use of this highly celebrated specific is only necessary to convince the most incre dulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered This specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, plants, &c. In comb those most valuable herbs it becomes a balsam of superior value to the human family It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, & composes the disturbed nerves; and while it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs, improves digestion, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific is also given in salety—it is mild and pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. A great obtained, the proprietor is opposed to ans thing like puff, and prefers to risk it on its own merits alone The public will please to be cautious of a spurious article -none are genuine without the signature of the propri etor alone, which will accompany each bill

Price One Dollar-for sale by SAMUEL II. BUEHLER, Druggist

NOTICE.

FORGE KERR & ANDREW G. MILLER, Assigners of PETLR BEL SEL under a deed of voluntary assignment, have presented to the Court and filed their several Accounts in this Office for settlement and confirmation, at the next Court of Common Pleas of A dams county! to be held at Gettysburg. on Wednesday the 23th day of January

burg, Dec. 26, 1831.

G WELSH, Proth'y. Prothonotary's Diffice, Gettys

Stop the Thief & Runaway!

**\$100 REWARD** 

TAS Stolen from the stable of Martin Eichelberger, on Satur-

A Blood Bay Horse, handsomely made, good carriage & action, with a large bald and two hind feet white! black mane and tail, about 10 years old. Said horse was taken by my boy

LOYD, who absconded from me the same evening, and was seen at the residence of said Eichelberger. Loyd is a bright Mulatto or Mustee, about 5 feet 2 inches high, looks at first sight to be a stout boy, but is broad across the shoulders, black and a bushy head of hair, when spoken to he is quick of apprehension, speaks very rapidly, walks stooped or bent forward when travelling; he is young, about 18 years of age; had on when he left home, a small white broad brim hat, well worn : light drab coat and pantaloons, well worn, of domestic make-nevertheless he might have changed his coat for a blue Situate in Franklin township, Adams or black one, which he had; had on a Guire, John Robinson and others, con- well nailed, and a red flannel rounda-

I will give the above Reward for said Boy and Horse, if secured so that I may get them again, or seventy-five dollars for the boy, and twenty-five for the horse. All letters will be duly attended to if directed to me, Double Pipe-creek, Frederick county, Md. DANIEL M. KEMP.

Dec. 6.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL PLATING Establishment. GETTYSBURG, PA.

d. B. Danner, NROM the encouragement received,

has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz. : BITS, STIRRUPS, Coach and Gig Mounting,

Joints, Side-door, Bash & Body Handles, BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS, WINKERS & PADS, Top and Trace Finishers,

ORNAMENTS. ders in the said District-and Daniel of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns. He also attends very particularly to and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and fore. He warrants and stands good

PAll orders from a distance shall 30th day of November, in the year of our | be thankfully received, the same atten-Lord one thousand eight hundred and ded to with promptness, done in the

Gettysburg, Sept. 6

To my Creditors. TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of unry next, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOHN TANEY. Dec. 27.

DR. CHAPMAN'S

Anti-Dyspeptic, or Sour Stomach Pills, AVE stood the test of experience, and are found to be an infallable cure for Indigestion. These pills have been highly approved of by those who have used them for the above disease They act as a powerful tonic, neutralizing the acid upon the stomach-give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion-restore the appetite-and remove nausea and sickness at the stomach, habitual costiveness, head ache, despondency of the mind, paleness or the countenance, palpitation of the heart, vertigo or giddiness, belching up of water which is sometimes other nervous affections They do not contain mercury in any form, nor do they sicken the stomach as most purgative medicines do, but perform the office of a safe and mild cadrink, or exposures to wet or cold, while using them. They are therefore particularly calculated for family use. The proprietor othese pills was one of the most eminent prac-

For Sale by SAMUEL H. RUEHLER, Druggist. Gettisburg, Aug. 30.

essfully in his practice for many years.

itioners in the U States, and used them suc-

FRESH ASSORTMENT

Coojs.

CELLED DAT. DUNNER & ZIEGLER, RE receiving and opening...

COND 5100 K of Goods this RE receiving and opening a SE-

Fall, comprising every article of DRIEGOVEN THEOLOG

E. REDWIEL, China, Glass & Queens-ware, LEGHORN, STRAW, GIMP, NAVARINO, DUNSTABLE AND QREEANS

BONNETS, Fur and Wair Caps.

which are to be sold as low as in man can sell. Grateful for nast favors, they solicit a continuoce of the same. Gentralming Nov 28.

Trash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags td at the Printing-Orine.

Respectfully yours, JAMES PLANING.

Tickets only 4 Dollars!

321 VOMES

bottom meadow. The Improvements are a good

Edwin A Atlee. Margaret Lockart Rev D. M'Consughy Robert 4. Willierso

John Blocher

Felix Roberts Margaret Barr Jesse Russell. Anthony Strausbaugh

Peter Strausbaugh John Stallsmith

Frederick Ebert Molly Smith Henry Sheet. Rob't or David Fletch-Adam Tauney The Judges of the J. H. Fletcher Court of Common Samuel Forney. Pleas of Adams co.

James L. Walker Nicholas Wierman Nathan Wright Henry Walter

Catharine Williams Nancy Wray Mary Weaver John Wallace Joseph Wharfe Thomas Webb or

John Zeigler.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Petersburg,

D. N. Mahon, Esq. Messrs A. & W. C. Stephen Packer 2 George Snow Henry Schleifer Andrew Sheder Magdalena Semple Richard Stewart George Shater

P. LEAS, P. M.

Tranklin-William Payton Plank, James Boyd. Hamilton-Peter Brough, Chas Barnitz. Menallen-Simon Becker, John Rex.

Henry Shriver

Berwick-Joseph Bittinger. Huntington-William Moothead.

Reading-John Deardorff, Solomon Albert. Laterty David Color Houry World.